

Israeli police hold 115 Arabs

TEL AVIV (AP) — Police arrested 115 Israeli Arabs in an attempt to contain a village feud in which four homes were burned and destroyed Sunday and one person was seriously injured in a knife, police officials said. The violence in the northern Galilee village of Kfar Manda erupted over a dispute linked to local municipal elections last month in which the incumbent council leader was ousted, Israel Radio reported. Police officials said members of the incumbent's clan, the Abdel Halim family, rampaged through the village Sunday morning throwing firebombs and stones and burning four homes belonging to the rival Zaidan clan. Council leader Muhammad Zaidan said the dispute "has to do with the clans and the results of the elections." Police said a total of 115 villagers were detained in the last three days, including 46 people who were arrested for throwing firebombs. Twenty-one residents were detained after minor clashes Friday night and 55 in Saturday clashes. A police official said the violence Sunday began when hundreds of supporters of the Abdel Halim clan poured into the village's streets, hurling stones and firebombs at the homes of Zaidan family members and their supporters.

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King hosts iftar

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Sunday hosted an iftar banquet at Al Hussein Youth City. The banquet was attended by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, and Cabinet ministers, the speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament, Royal Court Chief Field Marshal Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, King Hussein's political and special advisors, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Muhammad Moheilan, Muslim ulamas and a number of heads of diplomatic missions in Amman. The King and the guests performed Al Maghreb prayer.



Baghdad meeting to discuss ACC structure, projects, programmes

By a Jordan Times Staff
Writer with agency dispatches

AMMAN — Prime ministers of the four-member Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) meet in Baghdad Monday to discuss ACC projects and the council's organizational structure and programmes ahead of an ACC summit next month. The Jordan News Agency, Petra, said Sunday the two-day meeting, which will be attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Egyptian Prime Minister Atef Sedki, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Taha Yassin Ramadan and North Yemeni Prime Minister Abdul Aziz Abdul Ghani, will review the ACC's establishment procedures, its permanent headquarters, privileges and status of

ACC officials, financial and administrative structures and electing a secretary-general for the regional economic alliance. The recommendations of the prime ministers will be submitted to His Majesty King Hussein, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein and North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh who will meet in a summit conference in Cairo next month. The council, which was proclaimed Feb. 16 at a summit of the four leaders in Baghdad, has already decided to locate its general secretariat in Amman. Iraq holds the ACC presidency for this year. Ramadan said Saturday the prime ministers would discuss the ACC's organizational structure,

secretariat, finances, constitution and nomination of a secretary-general as well as free movement of ACC nationals across members' borders. More than one million Egyptians work in Iraq and more than 100,000 in Jordan, according to Reuters. They require work permits but not visas in both countries. ACC airline chiefs met in Cairo last month and agreed to consider flights between their countries as domestic. They discussed route-sharing agreements and the possibility of an eventual merger of the four airlines. A month ago Iraq announced plans for a joint project with Jordan to build a railway linking Baghdad and Amman. Iraqi

Transport Minister Mohammad Hamza Al Zubaidy also said Iraq and Egypt had agreed to operate a bus route between their capitals through Aqaba's ferry link with Egypt's Nuweibah. The ACC charter, now ratified in all member states, calls for the eventual development of a common market and investment in joint ventures as well as cooperation in many social, economic and cultural areas. Diplomats said Monday's meeting might also cover possible cooperation with the Arab World's other two economic blocs — the Arab Maghreb union, proclaimed on the same day as the ACC, and the six-member Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) formed in 1981.

Occupation forces plan curbs on Jerusalem worshippers

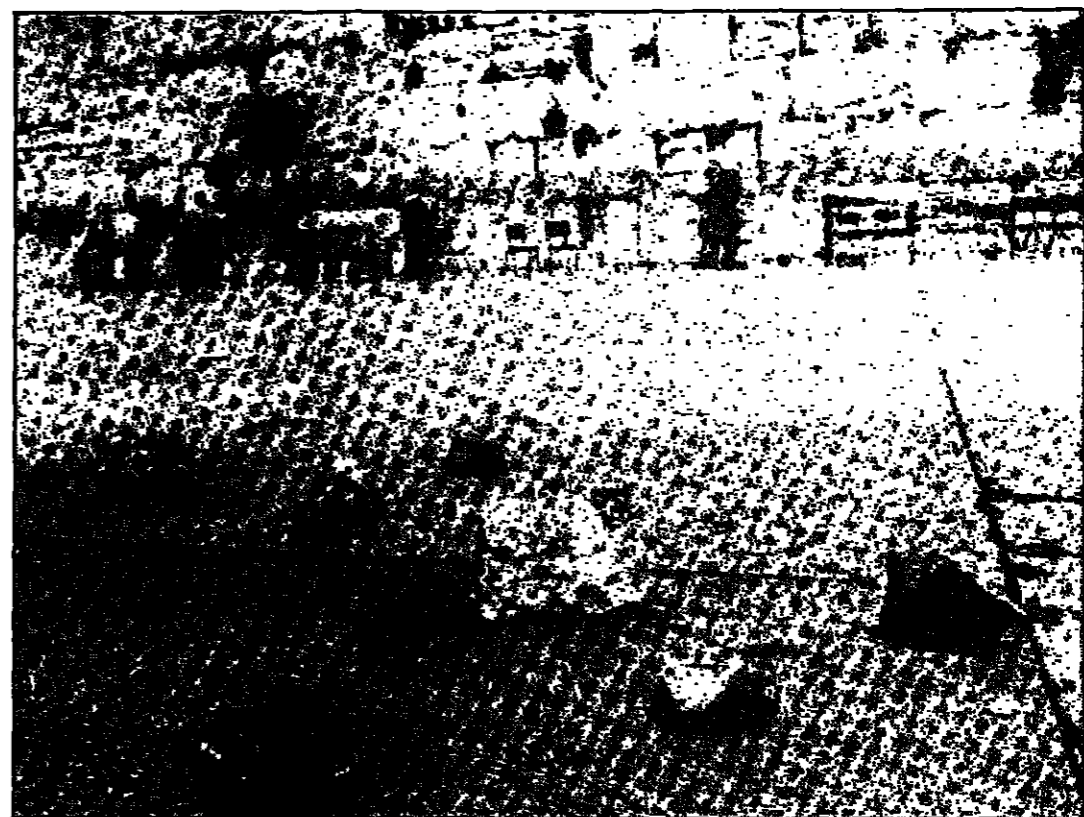
Israeli troops kill 2 Palestinians, wound 10

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israeli soldiers shot to death two Palestinians Sunday, one a 60-year-old man who allegedly attacked a soldier with a pitchfork and the other a 12-year-old boy hit by a plastic bullet.

A second Palestinian was wounded in an ensuing clash after the alleged attack on the soldier in the West Bank city of Hebron, according to the army. Reports said 10 other Palestinians were wounded in clashes in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. The two deaths raised to 424 the number of Palestinians killed during the uprising against Israeli occupation. The clashes came as Palestinians staged a second straight day of a general strike marking the start of the 17th month of uprising.

Also Sunday, Israeli Police Minister Chaim Bar Lev said Israel was considering blocking West Bank Palestinians from going to the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques, the third holiest site in Islam, following protests Friday outside the mosques in Jerusalem's Old City. About a dozen people were injured in stoning attacks, which spilled over from the mosques to the adjacent wall. Thirty-seven people were detained in the clashes, many of them from the West Bank, police said.

The Jerusalem Post quoted an official as saying worshippers would also have to check their identity cards with the police to pray at the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques. Palestinians throughout the occupied areas kept their stores closed for the second consecutive day and public transport halted in accordance with the strike called by leaders of the revolt. Residents of the Gaza Strip said masked youths sprayed walls with slogans Saturday night ordering attacks on Israeli troops and border police. The Jerusalem Post quoted an official as saying worshippers would also have to check their identity cards with the police to pray at the Al Aqsa and Dome of the Rock mosques. Palestinians throughout the occupied areas kept their stores closed for the second consecutive day and public transport halted in accordance with the strike called by leaders of the revolt. Residents of the Gaza Strip said masked youths sprayed walls with slogans Saturday night ordering attacks on Israeli troops and border police. The centre of Hebron, a city of 80,000 population, was put under curfew following Sunday's attack



Rocks strewn on ground in front of the western wall in occupied Jerusalem, thrown by Palestinian demonstrators from the Haram Al Sharif Complex above after Friday prayers.

The slogans also warned Arab motorists to stay off the roads or be stoned as strike-breakers on the second day of the general strike. About one-third of the Gaza Strip's 700,000 residents were confined to their homes by army curfews on seven of the area's eight Palestinian refugee camps and Beit Hanoun village. The centre of Hebron, a city of 80,000 population, was put under curfew following Sunday's attack

on a soldier. The army said a Palestinian was shot and killed after attacking a soldier with a pitchfork. Reports said the victim was Ahmad Mohammad Saneineh, 60, a labourer who attacked after a soldier struck a woman relative who was trying to block Saneineh's arrest. They said four troops broke into Saneineh's house to arrest him following a stoning attack on the Israelis from the building's rooftop. In the Gaza Strip village of Jabaliya, Mahmoud Dib Nabhan died of a plastic bullet wound to the chest and six other boys were injured when the army responded with gunfire to a firebomb attack on a military vehicle. Arab reports said four other Palestinians were shot and wounded in a clash between soldiers and Palestinians in Awarta village, near Nablus.

Troops, protesters clash in Tbilisi

SUKHUMI, the Soviet Union (Agencies) — Sixteen people were killed in clashes between troops and demonstrators in Tbilisi, capital of Soviet Georgia, the republic's television said Sunday. The television, which had been silent all morning, resumed broadcasting with details of the clashes which broke out during the night. The trouble followed two days of demonstrations involving up to 100,000 people, many of them calling for secession from the Soviet Union. Soviet troops and tanks were deployed in the city Friday in an effort to maintain order. Georgian Television appealed for calm and confirmed that 16 people on both sides were killed and at least 100 people were injured in the clash, according to an official at the city executive committee who would not identify himself. No official information about Soviet troop casualties was available, he said. Information in the

television broadcast was issued by the Georgian Communist Party and the government. "Sixteen civilians were killed and more than 100 were injured," the statement said. "A total of 91 soldiers were also hurt. 20 of whom were hospitalized. Four of them are in a serious condition." The television said the clashes broke out in the early hours of the morning outside the main government building in the city centre. It said the troops had not used their weapons but did not explain how the deaths occurred. According to the statement, about 8,000 people, some of them brandishing knives, had gathered outside the building and refused repeated appeals to disperse. "The extremists wanted blood and attacked the security forces," the television said. It added that mass hysteria had gripped the crowd which had been incited by "provocateurs" and "anti-Soviet elements." Tension has been building

since Tuesday, when hunger strikers and protesters pressed demands for Georgian independence from the Soviet Union. In addition, the Georgian nationalists accuse the Kremlin of fomenting unrest among ethnic Abkhazians within Georgia with their own agenda for autonomy. A spokesman for the republic's news agency Gruzinform said an emergency meeting of the Georgian Communist Party leadership had been called to discuss the crisis. The unrest in Tbilisi flared up last week over demands from the Abkhaz people, who live in an enclave on the Black Sea, to secede from Georgia and form a separate Soviet republic. But many of those attending the demonstrations in Tbilisi seized the opportunity to press their own demands for Georgia's secession from the Soviet Union. Troops with armoured vehicles were called into Tbilisi to restore order.

Sihanouk sees early solution in Kampuchea

BEIJING (AP) — Kampuchean resistance leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Sunday his talks with the Vietnamese-installed premier of Kampuchea would take at least two days. Sihanouk has accepted an invitation by Premier Hun Sen to meet in Jakarta, Indonesia, May 2. Both sides initially spoke only of holding one meeting. But in a message to his son, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, in Bangkok, Thailand, Sihanouk said: "My unofficial talks with Mr. Hun Sen about (Kampuchea) will last at least two days. I will return to Bangkok (from Jakarta) on May 4 or 5." Sihanouk's willingness to extend the talks appeared to indicate a new optimism that progress could be made on resolving Kampuchea's fate after Vietnamese troops pull out. Vietnam has said it will withdraw all its forces by September, ending a 10-year presence in Kampuchea. Sihanouk, who lives part of the year in Beijing, distributed copies of the message to reporters. In an interview later Sunday with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Sihanouk appeared to indirectly confirm reports that the United States was secretly giving lethal aid to the resistance forces. "The administration of (former) President (Ronald) Reagan and now the administration of President George Bush want me to keep quiet about the very delicate question of lethal aid, from U.S. aid to the non-communists," in the resistance, he said. "So I have to keep quiet. So... I say that there is no U.S. lethal aid to my army — (that's) the official declaration, statement." Sihanouk also told the BBC he believed a "good settlement" could be reached by August if his proposal for an international conference on Kampuchea were carried out in early summer.

Top Egyptian cleric held after shootout in Fayoum

FAYOUM, Egypt (R) — A top Muslim theologian and mentor of Egypt's Islamic radicals was arrested after clashes between fundamentalists and police in the oasis town of Fayoum, a senior police officer said Sunday. He told Reuters eight people were injured when riot police and Muslim militants demonstrating against the government exchanged shots in the town, 100 kilometres southwest of Cairo, Friday. The 41 people detained included Sheikh Omar Abdul Rahman, a blind theologian and fiery preacher regarded by many members of the underground Islamic Jihad group as their guide. Egyptian commentators said they viewed the violence as a symptom of growing discontent over Egypt's economic situation and a reminder of the fundamentalist challenge to the government. Abdul Rahman, 52, was once charged with inciting the killing

of President Anwar Sadat, shot by Islamic Jihad members at a Cairo military parade Oct. 6, 1981, but was acquitted for lack of evidence. Fayoum appeared tranquil Sunday but armed police were on alert near the mosque where the violence erupted. Fayoum police chief Mohammad Self Al Islam, who was wounded in the clash, said Abdul Rahman invited 1,500 supporters from Assiut, Minya and other Upper Egypt towns to the mosque to prepare for a protest march on the first day of Ramadan. "I warned them to disperse peacefully," he told Reuters from his hospital bed. "I heard gunfire and was hit by a bullet in the leg. I ordered my men to return fire." A witness, shopowner Mohammad Fouad Ibrahim, 39, said: "There was shooting on both sides and it looked like another Lebanon." A Fayoum official said Abdul

Rahman and nine other people had been detained for 15 days pending further investigations. Interior Ministry sources in Cairo said the remaining 31 were detained under emergency laws, which were introduced after Sadat's murder and allow a suspect to be held indefinitely. Saadeddin Ibrahim, a specialist on Egypt's fundamentalist movement, told Reuters last month there were signs of mounting unrest over unemployment, low wages and rising prices. "The fundamentalists have just appropriated the discontent... you have young high-achievers with dreams of fortune and power ending up very frustrated," he said. Self Al Islam said: "They (fundamentalists) want to turn Egypt back to the middle ages. Islamic Jihad is the best known of several clandestine groups seeking to overthrow the government and impose Islamic laws."

Husseini: Elections only after pullout; Peres admits indirect talks with PLO

CAIRO (Agencies) — Faisal Husseini, a Palestinian leader from the occupied West Bank, held talks Sunday with Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid and later said elections in the occupied territories could only be held after Israeli withdrawal. He was commenting on a plan put forward by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to U.S. President George Bush in Washington last week proposing Palestinian balloting as a first step towards self-rule. "If Palestinians are elected under Israeli occupation, what will be the guarantee that Israel won't expel or imprison them," Husseini said. "Elections should be carried out under international supervision, and after the removal of the occupation." His opinion, given to reporters after meeting with Abdul Meguid, was later echoed by

Jamal Sourani, a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) representative in Cairo. "We don't want to repeat (past) mayoral elections and the expulsions and leg amputations," Sourani said, referring to the expulsion or deposition of all but six of 23 Palestinian mayors elected in 1976. Sourani and two other PLO representatives in Cairo, Saeed Kamal and Zohdi Al Qudra, met separately with Abdul Meguid, a Foreign Ministry source told the AP. Sourani's comments were the first from a PLO official after Palestine President and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat described Shamir's suggestion as "inappropriate, as usual." Many Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip also reacted coolly to Shamir's proposal, but like Husseini, called for Israeli withdrawal before balloting and

foreign supervision of the balloting. In the last few years Husseini, who heads the Arab Studies Centre in Arab Jerusalem, has become one of the most popular Palestinian figures in the absence of mayors. Husseini is accompanied on his visit here by businessman Said Kanaan of Nablus, and newspaper editor Hanna Siniara, also of Arab Jerusalem. Meanwhile, Israeli Finance Minister Shimon Peres acknowledged Sunday that Israel was negotiating indirectly with the PLO through U.S. mediation. Peres, head of the Labour Party, issued his first full reaction to Shamir's elections plan for the occupied territories in interviews with two Israeli radio stations. Peres indicated he supported the plan but predicted three major difficulties in implementing it, including: — Shamir's opposition to foreign supervision of the balloting; — Whether municipal or other political officials would be elected, with the Americans apparently preferring the polls carry wider significance than local balloting; — Whether Arab residents of Arab Jerusalem would participate in the balloting. In the last elections held in the territories in 1976, Arab Jerusalem residents were excluded because Israel claims "sovereignty" over the city. Peres urged both the Israelis and Palestinians to compromise, saying, "Negotiating without compromising is a complete waste of time." Israel, he added, had in effect conceded its longstanding refusal to talk to the PLO by letting the United States mediate a venue for holding the elections.

France under fire over Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Muslim leaders and Iran hit out on Sunday at French attempts to intercede in three weeks of sectarian battles in Lebanon, accusing Paris of colonialism. Gunners lobbed a few shells into Lebanon's Christian enclave despite a four-day-old ceasefire, observed by the mostly Christian soldiers loyal to army commander Major-General Michel Aoun. Security sources reported that Aoun's 15,000 soldiers and the 25,000 Syrian troops were reinforcing for a possible new bout of conflict. At least 150 people have been killed and 570 wounded since mid-March in some of the worst shelling of Lebanon's 14 years of civil war. France, which ruled Lebanon as a mandated territory before the world wars, sent a navy hospital ship and an oil tanker loaded with supplies to Lebanon Friday in what it called a humanitarian operation. Militia sources and many wor-

ried civilians expected that artillery duels across Beirut would resume with renewed ferocity before the French ships' arrival, expected by mid-week. Salim Al Hoss, who leads a civilian cabinet rivaling a military one headed by Aoun, condemned French statements on the conflict. "France's biased policy in Lebanon these days has shocked us," said Hoss. Hoss defended Syria's military presence in Lebanon as "essential for security in the absence of national entente" between Muslim and Christians. He warned France against taking the Lebanese crisis to the U.N. Security Council. Hoss said the French government had suggested he meet Aoun for peace talks but he rejected the proposal. "The possibility of agreeing with General Aoun is almost nil due to his known stubbornness in his rash decisions which have dragged the country to destruc-

tion," Hoss told the Voice of the Homeland radio. "He raises the slogans of war, while we raise the ones of peace and unity. So what are we going to agree," Hoss said. Hoss's condemnation followed warnings from militia leaders against France resuming its colonial role as guardian of Lebanon's Christians. French President Francois Mitterrand has signalled support for Aoun by saying France would not allow the "sacrifice" of Lebanese Christians. Hoss also rejected the idea of referring the Lebanese crisis to the U.N. Security Council, a move apparently favoured by France. Sheikh Mohammad Medhi Shamseddine, vice-president of the Higher Shiite Council, echoed anger at the French role. "We urge the French government and French officials as well as public opinion to reevaluate their position," said Shamseddine, adding that Paris should support Arab League peace efforts rather than seek to internationalise the crisis. Tehran Radio quoted Iranian Parliamentary Speaker Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani as saying French action on Lebanon rang alarm bells. "We have another concern these days which is, in my opinion, important... that is the start of French intervention, as a scout for Western colonialists, in Lebanon," the radio quoted him as saying in parliament. "Those who, due to the deadly blow inflicted by the Lebanese people, were expelled from Lebanon and who ran away, must not think that the people of Lebanon have changed," Rafsanjani said. "The idea of returning to Lebanon is mistaken." Iran supports Hizbollah, a group of radicals in Lebanon thought to hold many of the 17 Western hostages there. The group has denied hostage-taking.

NATIONAL NEWS IN BRIEF

KING GETS MORE CABLES: His Majesty King Hussein received further cables of good wishes from heads of Arab and friendly nations on the start of the holy month of Ramadan. Cables came from the president of the Maldives, and the governor of holy city of Medina in Saudi Arabia (Petra).

RAMADAN SOUQ: Greater Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh will open Ramadan Souq (open air market) at Mahatta eastern Amman Tuesday. The Souq, which was set up by the General Union of Voluntary Societies in cooperation with Greater Amman Municipality, has 340 stores selling products at competitive prices and has wings for children's recreational activities (Petra).

ROAD ACCIDENTS: The Jordanian Society for the Prevention of Road Accidents held a seminar in Irbid Sunday to discuss road accidents and means of reducing their numbers. A number of specialists and university professors addressed the meeting (Petra).

PROJECTS IN SALT: Salt municipality last year spent JD 800,000 on a number of municipal and public projects in the city. The mayor, Abdul Razzak Nsour said that funds were spent on widening streets, building culverts, setting up public gardens and installing sports facilities (Petra).

QASSOUS CONFIRMED: The Council of Ministers Sunday confirmed the appointment of Aktham Qassous as director of the prime minister's office, thus terminating his erstwhile secondment from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Qassous will hold the grade of special class officer at the Prime Ministry.

JORDAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE: Chairman of the Amman Chamber of Industry Khaldoun Abu Hassan said Sunday that the proposed Jordan Chamber of Commerce will set up a complete information system, providing detailed information about all industrial potentials in various governorates. The new chamber has been proposed by the provincial development seminars with the aim of drawing up a comprehensive framework for all industrial institutions (Petra).

VEGETABLE MARKET IN RUSEIFA: Cities and Villages Development Bank has approved a request by Ruseifa municipality to get a JD 30,000 loan to be used for the construction of a central vegetable market in the town (Petra).

Assad to look into ways for transferring funds for students

AMMAN (J.T.) — Higher Education Minister Nassereddin Al Assad said he would discuss with Prime Minister Zaid Rifai issues pertaining to transfers in foreign currencies to Jordanian students attending foreign universities.

In a report in Al Ra'i Arabic daily, Assad was responding to requests by Jordanian citizens asking that they transfer foreign

currency to their children according to the official exchange rates.

However, Assad pointed out that although this issue is related to the country's financial policy and does not fall under the prerogative of his ministry, he will bring this issue up with Rifai in a bid to ensure that students pursue their studies without interruption.

Jordan's handicapped athletes win 3 gold medals

AMMAN (Petra) — Members of the delegation from the Jordan Sports Federation for the Handicapped (JSFH) returned home Sunday from the United States where they took part in the Winter Olympics for the Handicapped and won three golden medals and a bronze medal.

Ziad Salahi won a gold medal in the 100 metre race, while Khalil Kurdi and Hassan Aref won two gold medals in the 300 metre race.

Salahi also won a bronze medal in the 300 metre race. Taking part in the week-long event, which concluded in California Saturday were handicapped athletes from 70 countries from all over the world.

The Jordanian team was received upon arrival by Samir Bisharat and Suhair Aladdin, members of the board of directors of the JSFH, who stood in for Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ad Ibn Zaid, Chairman of the Federation.

Arida gets new post

Prime Minister Zaid Rifai approved the appointment of Issam Arida as Director General of Al Hussein Youth City starting April 8. Arida will remain in his post as director general of Dar Al Shaab Co. until the appointment of a new director general (J.T.).



Issam Arida

Seminar seeks to improve performance of teachers

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A week-long training seminar to promote the performance and skills of 60 school and vocational training supervisors ended in Amman, with the participants calling on the concerned authorities to expand the basis of vocational training in the private sector to meet the needs of the local industry.

A statement issued at the end of the meetings also called for the development of the administrative services that control training and the involvement of personnel in vocational work in preparing training programmes.

The statement also called for increasing courses for instructors in what is known as on-the-job

training, in order to update their performance and skills.

The participants discussed eight working papers dealing mainly with vocational training and the role of supervisors in the process of training and teaching. The training seminar was designed to contribute to the implementation of resolutions taken by the First National Educational Conference in 1987 which discussed means of overhauling the educational process in the Kingdom.

The Ministry of Education at present employs 360 supervisors to help direct teachers and instructors at schools and vocational centres in various specialisations.



Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday visits the Ministry of Tourism (Petra photo)

Queen Noor visits Tourism Ministry

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Sunday visited the Ministry of Tourism where she was met by the Minister of Tourism Yanal Hikmat and heads of departments at the ministry.

Hikmat thanked the Queen for her support and faith in their

efforts and pledged to continue to encourage national and international tourism in Jordan.

The Queen was briefed on the activities of the ministry and their existing and future plans to highlight the cultural and archaeological

sites in the Kingdom.

At the end of her visit, Queen Noor praised the work of the ministry and their plans to increase tourism to the Kingdom and within it, all the time preserving Jordan's social and cultural standards.

Envoy to Saudi Arabia organising participation in expatriates meeting

RIYADH (J.T.) — Jordan's Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Nasser Al Bataineh has announced that contacts are underway between the embassy and the Jordanian expatriates working in Saudi Arabia to pave the way for their participation in the fifth Jordanian Expatriates Conference which will be held in July 1989.

The ambassador, in a statement to Al Dustour Arabic daily, said that the labour attaché at the embassy is involved in cooperating with representatives of these expatriates to prepare working papers to be submitted to the coming conference.

At least 160,000 Jordanians now live and work in Saudi Arabia and they enjoy respect and excellent treatment by the Saudi authorities, the ambassador said.

He added that most of the Jordanians are doctors, teachers and engineers, and that only two per cent of the total number of Jordanian expatriates in Saudi Arabia are workers.

Some of the businesses and government departments are careful to employ Jordanians only in view of their good performance and their high calibre, the ambassador noted.

The Jordanian embassy here strives to make the expatriates stay in Saudi Arabia even more comfortable and profitable by

providing them with facilities in obtaining documents, renewing passports, etc., the ambassador added.

Aqaba fertiliser company to increase production

AMMAN (Petra) — The Aqaba-based Jordan Fertiliser Industries Company is now being expanded to increase its production to 830,000 tonnes annually up from 640,000 tonnes, according to the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company (JPMC) Director General Wasef Azar.

Azar said that this is being done in the course of implementing resolutions by a seminar held in Aqaba in the past week to seek measures for developing the economy of the southern regions of Jordan.

At present the JPMC is holding contacts with a number of industrial companies in Japan, India, the Soviet Union and Pakistan to set up a number of industrial schemes in the southern regions of the Kingdom as a contribution towards the implementation of the resolutions which were taken

at meetings held under the chairmanship of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

So far, he said, initial agreement has been reached with a group of Japanese companies to build a plant in Jordan to produce compound fertilisers.

The projected plant, he said, will have a 400,000 tonne capacity annually and most of the products will be exported to Japan.

In addition, agreement has been concluded with a number of Indian companies to set up a plant for the processing of phosphoric acid which will be exported to Indian markets, Azar noted.

Earlier, agreement was reached with a Soviet firm to set up a fertiliser plant with an annual productive capacity of 260,000 tonnes, Azar added.

Jordan to take part in Helsinki talks on ozone layer protection

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Jordan is to take part in a general conference to be held in Helsinki, Finland, on April 26 to discuss further measures for the protection of the ozone layer, according to a cabinet decision Sunday.



Marwan Hmoud

issues related to customs.

The meeting, which is to be held in Washington in July will be attended by Mr. Adel Qudah, director general of the Customs Department.

Jordan is one of the signatories of an international agreement signed in Vienna to provide protection to the ozone layer and the atmosphere.

Jordan's delegation to the Helsinki conference, the cabinet said, will be led by Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Marwan Hmoud.

It said that the meeting will discuss the implementation of protocols attached to the Vienna agreement and to find suitable machinery for the implementation of its provisions.

Hmoud last month represented Jordan at the signing of an international agreement on controlling the process of dumping dangerous waste. Hmoud was one of 110 representatives to sign the documents at the Swiss city of Basel.

Apart from the agreement known as the "International

Agreement on the Trans-Boundary Movement of Perilous Waste." Hmoud signed documents paving the way for cooperation among Third World nations in protecting the environment and the atmosphere.

According to the cabinet statement, Jordan will take part in the United Nations Environment Programme's (UNEP) 15th meeting which will open in Nairobi, Kenya, on April 15.

The meeting, which will also be attended by Hmoud, will discuss subjects related to the world environment situation from now until the year 2000.

The Nairobi meeting will discuss changes in the world's climate, destruction of the ozone layer and the disposal of dangerous waste, according to the cabinet statement.

The cabinet also announced that a Jordanian delegation will take part in a meeting to discuss



Assad receives French envoy

MINISTER of Higher Education Nassereddin Al Assad Sunday received French ambassador to Jordan Patrick Leclercq on the occasion of the French ambassador's end of his tour of duty in

Jordan. They discussed Jordanian-French relations and cooperation in cultural and higher educational fields (Petra photo)

For those who live in a world of silence

By Suhair Obeidat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Living in an isolated world of silence, those whose hearing is impaired are somewhat detached from what goes on around them. It is like watching a silent movie — no sound, no music and with no feeling of immediate interaction between the actors and the passive audience.

In 1978 a hearing and speech centre was established in Amman upon the instructions of Her Majesty the late Queen Alia, who spearheaded the project but never got to see it realised. "In order to execute this project, we visited the advanced specialised centres in the Scandinavian countries to receive expert advice and consultation on how to run a centre for the hearing impaired. Then we came back and founded the Queen Alia Society for Hearing and Speech," President of the society, Hanan Touqan told the Jordan Times.

After years of hard work, the society grew and has become a

leading foundation for hearing and speech. Recently, the foundation celebrated its tenth anniversary. During a ten year period, the society came a long way and accomplished a great deal with the support of and in collaboration with the Italian government.

The Italian government provides aid to developing countries with these kinds of projects through its executive agency COTECNO. As a result of a three year technical assistance agreement, the Italian government provides the foundation with experts, technical assistance and scholarships (for the staff working at the foundation).

"This is the second agreement which is currently being renewed, (after its expiry in October 1990). The first agreement was renewed in 1984," Touqan said.

Though it is an independent foundation of the private sector, it works under the umbrella of the Ministry of Social Development. The foundation works closely with UNRWA, the Uni-

versity of Jordan and a number of small organisations active in the field of hearing and speech. "We have also effectively utilised the communication media in building public awareness with respect to its areas of competence," she said.

A yearly budget of JD 100,000 within which the foundation operates, is collected through local and foreign funding from concerned individuals and bodies.

"The society has the most advanced centre in the Arab World that is specialised in this particular field so, patients come from different Arab countries like Syria, Libya, Bahrain, Yemen and Saudi Arabia. The total number of patients examined by the centre throughout the ten year period reached 11,600, 80 per cent of which were children," Touqan said.

Department of Audiology (which handles all tests for hearing assessment), a department of hearing aids which is responsible for all spare parts including fitting and repairs, mould making, maintenance and the testing of output of the hearing aids.

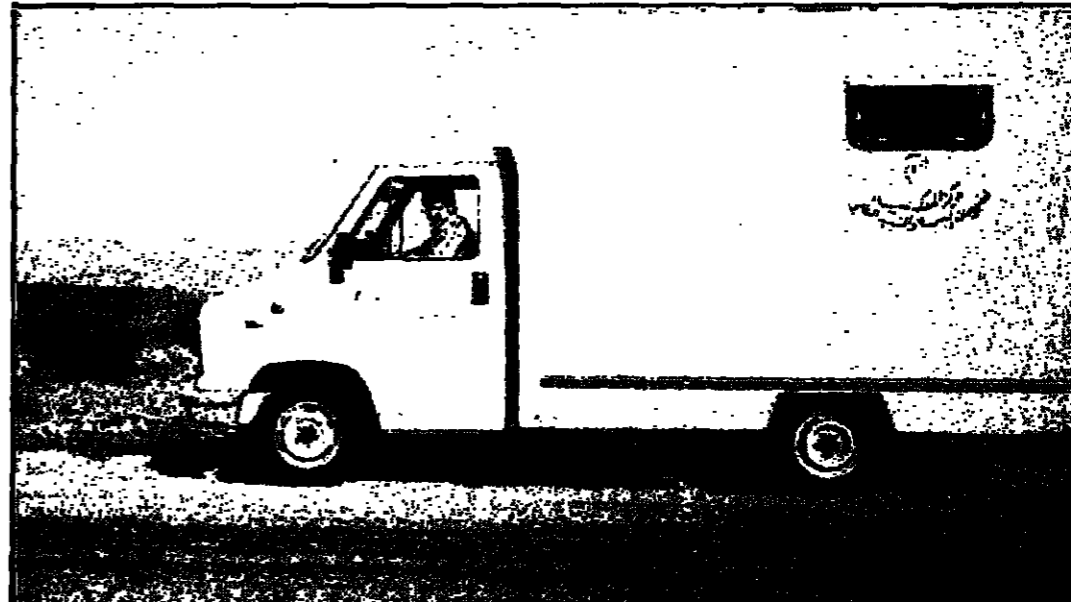
The maintenance department deals with the maintenance of all equipment donated by the Italian government. "Within the framework of the agreement concluded between the Italian government and the foundation we have recently received 750 hearing aids to be distributed to our patients," Touqan said.

Cochlear implantation

Another is the speech rehabilitation department which is equipped with all the necessary modern set-up for conducting the therapeutic measures for both children and adolescents. A fifth department is the one concerned with cochlear implantation. "This department conducts the preoperative and postoperative training of totally deaf patients who undergo surgery," Touqan explained.

The departments are supervised and run by five doctors and six teachers who all received training course abroad.

Due to the availability of advanced technologies, the Queen Alia Foundation takes credit for having accomplished the first hearing assessment to be conducted in the Kingdom in 1983/



The mobile clinic of the Queen Alia Foundation for Hearing and Speech reaches people in distant areas.

1984.

From there, the foundation started cooperating with other official organisations and conducted all kinds of hearing and speech surveys. During 1987 and 1988, they coordinated with the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), and conducted a specific screening survey in a geographically limited area in the suburbs of Amman. As a result, 1,400 children were given free hearing aids as well as speech therapy training.

Today, the foundation still carries out its philosophy of offering its services free of charge to the needy. Recently, the foundation distributed 80 free hearing aids to the children at the Ruseifa Centre, fitting as well as maintenance were included.

"The mobile clinic, which was a gift from the Italian government, enables us to reach help-needing people in distant areas. Also, for instance, we went to the desert and carried out a study about noise and its effect on the hearing sense, by comparing the desert to noisy areas," Touqan said.

Mobile clinic

Talking about the future projects which the society plans to carry out, Touqan said that they are going to build centres in different parts of the country. Each centre will include a small

clinic and will be run by trained teachers who will be visited by the mobile clinic to receive any needed help.

In the current year, and for the first time in Jordan, the Queen Alia Foundation is to begin publishing a journal on hearing and speech. "It aims at creating a link between the concerned parties in the Arab World and the Mediterranean region, providing them with information about the problems of hearing and speech."

she said. For that purpose too, the foundation will also organise and sponsor the first Pan Arab conference on hearing and speech, which will be attended by international and Arab figures.

On the short run, the Queen Alia Foundation for Hearing and Speech will organise a week for the hearing impaired child, starting April 13. The week will include fashion shows and other activities.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

- ★ An art exhibition displaying paintings by children at the Housing Bank Complex.
- ★ A plastic art exhibition by Musa Ajjawi at the Yarmouk University.
- ★ An art exhibition by Dr. Abdo Kashout of the Fine Arts Department at the Yarmouk University.

LECTURE

- ★ A lecture by the Kingdom's Mufti Sheikh Isma'een Tamimi entitled "Divorce as a solution for a social problem" at the University of Jordan Biology Auditorium — 12:00 noon.

FILM

- ★ A French film entitled "Lola Montez" at the French Cultural Centre — 8:30 p.m.



★ Queen Alia Foundation expert inspects a hearing impaired child.

TENDER'S NOTICE

The Projects Directorate/Ministry of Education announces the issuing of the following tenders which are part of the 7th Educational Project No. 2890-JO, sponsored by the World Bank.

Tender's No.	Title	Fees, JD
1/89	Computer Maintenance	10,000
2/89	W/Shop Computer	10,000
3/89	Passenger Vehicles	10,000
4/89	A truck crane	10,000
5/89	Laboratories' equip	15,000
6/89	Audio Visual Aids	50,000

Interested bidders are invited to collect tenders, documents from Procurement Division at the Projects Directorate/Ministry of Education, starting April 10, 1989, against the payment of the above fees.

Closing date will be 10.00 a.m. of June 11, 1989.

Head of Special Tenders Committee
Dr. Munther Al Masri

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.
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Editorial Director:

RAKAN AL MAJALI

Director General:

DR. RADI AL WAQFI

Editor-in-Chief:

DR. WALEED M. SADI

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 667171-6, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

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Give Arab League the chance

TECHNICALLY speaking the Lebanese crisis has two dimensions, one regional and the other international. The former bestows jurisdiction on the Arab League and the latter on the United Nations and the U.N. Security Council specifically speaking. It is common knowledge that any threat to regional peace and security comes within the orbit of the international organisation and its principal organs. Likewise, being a member of the Arab League, Lebanon and its dilemma would fall squarely within the purview of the Arab League charter and jurisdiction.

Viewed against that backdrop, the French initiative to place the deteriorating Lebanese conflict before the U.N. Security Council is technically sound but pragmatically inopportune. As long as the Arab League is seized with the situation in Lebanon and the six member Arab League ministerial committee is still continuing its reconciliation mandate, it would be unwise to accord the U.N. Security Council a concurrent jurisdiction at this time. When and if the Arab League declares its failure in its mission to resolve the Lebanese conflict, then it would not only be in order but highly necessary for the U.N. Security Council to exercise its jurisdiction over a crisis that clearly threatens international and regional peace and security. That is why the United Nations and its main organs must defer to the Arab League at this stage but must be prepared to assume its duties and obligations as soon as the Arab League involvement proves ineffective.

It goes without saying that the U.N. Security Council cannot wait indefinitely for the Arab League to come into grips with the Lebanese question. The patience of international community and the Arab World must be wearing very thin by now. One cannot continue to watch the killing and destruction go unabated for much longer without making a final stand against them. To sum up, the Arab efforts must be given priority but if they fail, then the Arab World, if only by default, must give way to the international community.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

The three Jordanian Arabic dailies Sunday tackled the Palestine question in the light of visits to Washington by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Al Ra'i daily said that now that those two visits are over, great hopes are attached to King Hussein's visit to the American capital and his talks with President Bush and Secretary of State James Baker, both of whom have displayed genuine interest in settling the Arab-Israeli conflict. The paper referred to a statement to Reuters by Information Minister Hani Khasawneh in which he emphasised that Shamir's position is not conducive to peace since the Israeli premier insists on rejecting the international peace conference and persists in accusing the PLO of acts of terrorism. The paper said that the coming meeting in Washington between Bush and King Hussein will be of paramount importance because the King will no doubt reassert the Arab position and will urge the American administration to respond to the will of the international community by holding the projected peace conference. The paper expressed hope that Bush will eventually move towards ending Israel's intransigence and exert pressure on the Zionist state to respond to the call of peace.

Al Dustour daily newspaper for its part said that the U.S. officials have shown the world their keen interest in resolving the Middle East problem but have been confronted with Shamir's intransigent and obstinate stand. The paper said that Shamir's proposals for elections in the occupied Arab territories under Israeli rule can only be described as another major obstacle laid in the path of peace, impeding the work of the U.S. administration and the rest of the world community towards ending the conflict. Shamir's proposals, as were described by the information minister Saturday as placing new obstacles in the path of peace and are far from responding to its requirements since they ignore the PLO and the Arab countries demands, the paper noted. It said that Shamir's proposals as presented to Washington were no more than a manoeuvre intended to obstruct any meaningful action towards peace, simply because they contain no acceptance of the projected international peace conference. The paper said that the proposed elections are only meant to contain the intifada and end the Palestinian people's struggle for freedom.

Sawt Al Shaab daily said that the Arabs attach great importance to a visit to Washington on April 19 by His Majesty King Hussein. The paper noted that the King's talks with Bush and the American administration are bound to focus on the Arab-Israeli question and therefore they are important specially as they come in the wake of meetings involving Bush with the Egyptian president and the Israeli prime minister. The paper said that King Hussein will not only re-emphasise the basic principles for a just settlement through an international conference but will also urge the U.S. administration to respond favourably to the PLO stand and the Arab Nation's genuine orientation towards peace. The King's visit, according to the paper, is important since it comes in the wake of the exposure of Shamir's real intentions of holding elections in the occupied Arab territories, a move which was clearly intended as a means to end the intifada.

Weekly Political Pulse

By Waleed Sadi

First things first

IT SEEMS to me that there are more things going on in and around the peace process than meets the eye. One thing is certainly clear now: All that is going on informally and formally between some of the players in the Middle Eastern politics is not being conducted in a vacuum. The perimeters of the projected settlement between the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict are being painstakingly drawn and slowly but surely put in definite shape and form. Semantically, the words that are often used to delineate these perimeters include such words as elections, interim solutions, PLO participation, international conference — which would include Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Lebanon. The jargon introduced recently by President George Bush, during his talks with President Hosni Mubarak, included the call for an end to Israeli occupation of the Arab territories occupied in the war of 1967, the fulfillment of the Palestinian political rights, and the conveying of a properly structured international conference. Of course this is not to mention the chorus singing about the implementation of U.N. Security Council resolutions 242 and 338 ever since 1967.

So the Middle East pot is full to its outer limits with ideas, principles and dictums. What is left is to introduce the strings of thoughts on the Middle East in proper order, in suitable doses and at the right time. Take for example the notion of conducting elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Standing alone, on its

own and on its own merits, it could be either good or bad depending on its timing, correlation and relationship with the other features of the projected settlement. If relatively in Middle Eastern politics and diplomacy has any application, it is now — when one talks about elections in the occupied territories. Yet across the wide spectrum of interpretation, the thought of elections in the West Bank and Gaza Strip is open for construction: either a red herring or decoy thrown deliberately to derail the consensus in favour of holding an international peace conference, or to seek alternative Palestinian representation to the PLO. That could explain the ambivalent feeling among some Palestinians towards the notion of elections and its rejection by the majority of them. This is in spite of the fact that the Palestinian side has always been the champion of democratically elected representatives in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Accordingly what makes any of the words, thoughts or proposals associated with the peace process in the Middle East acceptable or repugnant is their relative place within the greater equation that could serve as the foundation for a durable and just peace between the two sides. Thus if elections were to be deployed as an integral part of a whole process that could lead to an equitable, just and permanent peace in the Middle East through an international peace conference in which all the parties to the conflict including the PLO would participate, then all the

quarrel about it would end and it would cease to be such a contentious issue as it is today. But if elections are intended to serve as a subterfuge to frustrate the PLO's role in the peace process then obviously it should be turned down.

And what applies to elections would apply with equal force to all other ingredients in the Middle East pot. That is why the Arab side including the Palestinians found great comfort and satisfaction with the initial words of President George Bush when he outlined his administration's main features of a settlement in the Middle East as ones to be constructed on the edifice of ending the Israeli occupation of Arab territories, granting the Palestinians their political rights and convening an international conference to which all the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict including the PLO would be invited. The aforementioned propositions as offered by President Bush should constitute the basic ingredients in the Middle East pot. Everything else would be less basic and can be introduced in proper and suitable doses at the right time provided the main elements are left there to cook and simmer. Accordingly if elections are introduced or injected into the overall pot as part and parcel of that pot, no one in his right mind would quarrel with it. But as long as there is fear that elections are thought of only as an end in themselves or as a decoy to replace the PLO's rightful place in the peace process, then one has legitimate cause to flush out this thought and abort its introduction.

Western experts: Soviet arms move could cause NATO problems

By Patrick Worsnip
Reuters

LONDON — Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement on Friday that Moscow is halting production of weapon-grade uranium adds to an already impressive list of Soviet disarmament moves, but Western experts said it was militarily insignificant.

However, some analysts said it could cause new headaches for NATO, which is already embroiled in an internal row over modernisation of its short-range nuclear weapons.

The Soviet leader said during a visit to London his country would cease production of enriched weapon-grade uranium this year. One plutonium-producing reactor had been closed in 1987 and two others would follow by next year, he said.

Gorbachev called this "yet another major step towards the complete cessation of production of fissionable materials for use in weapons."

"This is coming at a very awkward time for NATO, which is why he's saying it," said Malcolm Spaven, a disarmament expert at Britain's Sussex University.

"If it's verifiable, then Gorbachev is on course for his stated aim of eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000."

The 16-nation Western alliance is divided over plans to modernise its tactical nuclear arms, especially the ageing Lance missile.

Britain and the United States would like a firm decision at a NATO summit in May but the West German government, believing voters are opposed, wants to delay until after elections next year.

The Soviet Union, well aware of the split in NATO, has repeatedly urged the alliance to abandon its modernisation plan.

Beyond this issue lies a fundamental difference of philosophy, with Gorbachev contesting the view of Western leaders like British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher who say nuclear weapons are essential to deter war.

Most experts said, however, the decision to stop producing weapon-grade uranium was unlikely to blunt Soviet military capacity.

In Brussels, a NATO spokesman said: "... It is our estimate that this will not have much effect since plutonium, because of its commercial uses, is not normally in short supply and there are probably a number of other Soviet reactors capable of producing weapons-grade plutonium."

"It's not going to make any material difference. You can recycle the stuff," said Lawrence Freedman, professor of war studies at King's College, London.

"I think it's a gesture."

A British official said: "Weapon-grade uranium doesn't deteriorate. You don't need to produce any more provided you've got enough."

In the Hague, Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said it appeared Gorbachev was making a public relations bid.

"He's not serious, van den Broek said of Gorbachev's suggestion that the West risked undermining its relations with the Soviet Union by updating its nuclear arsenal."

"The United States and NATO have too much experience in negotiations to be impressed by these sorts of arguments. They came up in the IMF (intermediate-range nuclear forces) talks," van den Broek told Reuters at a

symposium held to mark NATO's 40th anniversary.

Nuclear weapons can be made with two types of material — very highly enriched uranium or a pure form of plutonium that can be produced by briefly irradiating uranium.

But, according to Jan Murray of the Uranium Institute in London, there is no published information about the Soviet Union's uranium stockpiles for military or civil purposes.

Most Western diplomats assume it has plenty.

One said the Soviets had recently modernised their strategic weapons and could well afford to halt enriched uranium production.

Diplomats conceded, however, there could be a cumulative effect to Gorbachev's disarmament initiatives. Some have been welcomed in the West but others have been branded propaganda stunts.

Among the unilateral moves announced by Soviet leaders in recent years are:

— A moratorium on nuclear tests, commencing in August 1985. The United States refused to follow suit, saying it needed tests to ensure a reliable deterrent. Moscow, disappointed, ended its moratorium in February 1987.

— A reduction of Soviet armed forces by 50,000 men, including withdrawals from Eastern Europe, announced by Gorbachev last December. NATO countries said this was significant but still left the East-West military balance in the Warsaw Pact's favour.

— A pledge to start destroying chemical weapons stocks this year, announced at a Paris conference in January. The West welcomed it.

— A promise, also in January, that the troops leaving Eastern Europe would take their tactical nuclear weapons with them. Western governments scoffed at this, saying it affected only 24 out of almost 1,400 missile launchers.

By Deborah G. Seward
The Associated Press

WARSAW, Poland — A package of laws approved by deputies Friday ushers in an era of competitive elections that will end the Communist Party's monopoly on power in parliament.

But the Communists may still be able to maintain effective control of parliament by cooperation with allied parties, after elections scheduled in June. A national president, a newly restored institution, will also be in a position to maintain party control of the country for at least the near term.

The first president is widely expected to be the Communist Party leader, Gen. Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Four of the six bills passed by parliament directly affect the current political system. The changes take effect immediately.

Passed in a quick series of votes were amendments to the constitution creating the presidency and a freely elected senate, two new laws on elections to the Sejm and the senate and a law on the right of citizens to form associations.

The bills were the result of an agreement reached last week by a working group on political reform that formed part of two months of intensive negotiations between the Solidarity-led opposition and Communist authorities.

The opposition agreed to participate in parliament in exchange for the restoration of the legal status of the independent trade union Solidarity, banned after authorities temporarily imposed martial law in December 1981 to squelch unrest.

"The model of exercising power until now has not fulfilled expectations," Tadeusz Szelachowski, deputy from the Communist-allied Peasant's Party told parliament in a report on the constitutional amendments.

The post of president already existed in pre-World War II Poland. The 100-member freely elected senate will be the first democratically selected legislative body in the Communist bloc.

The currently existing 460-member Sejm will continue as the "supreme authority of legislative power," but with a difference. Instead of having all Communist or allied candidates, it will have authentic opposition representation.

The Communist Party and its allies are guaranteed 65 per cent of the seats and the remaining 35 per cent will be opened to independent non-party candidates.

Changes to usher in new era in Poland

Until now, the party has had an absolute majority in the Sejm, 245 of the 460 seats. The rest of the seats went to approved independents or to the two other legal parties, the Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party — allied with and in practice subservient to the Communist Party.

But in the new system, the Communist share of the seats is to be less than 50 per cent of the Sejm, so it technically will become a party that must work with its coalition partners to maintain a working majority.

The Democratic Party and the United Peasant Party therefore expect to gain more independence and power from the arrangement, and become more like real parties. The normally flaccid debates in the chamber should take on real meaning as there is direct clash from opposing camps.

While the legislative changes are meant to enhance democracy, the presidency is a Communist-inspired brake against disruptions to ensure that the party retains control for the immediate future.

Szelachowski said the president's activity "would be stabilising and moderating, as well as guaranteeing the lasting character and irreversibility of democratic transformations."

The president's term will last six years. He can refuse to sign a bill into law. However, the Sejm can override a presidential veto with a two-thirds vote.

The office of president carries important powers. He chairs the defence council — in effect the commander-in-chief — and is responsible for ratifying or abrogating foreign agreements.

He can introduce a three-month state of emergency in case of a threat to state security or natural calamity. But the Sejm and senate cannot be dissolved during that time nor can the constitution be changed.

He may dissolve the Sejm and senate and call new elections if the Sejm fails to form a government, fails to pass a budget or if it enacts laws limiting the powers of the president.

Many of the president's powers

currently are exercised by the council of state, a Sejm-approved body of top party officials which the presidency will replace.

The president will be elected jointly by the Sejm and the senate, and the post is expected to go to Jaruzelski due to his party's dominance in the larger Sejm.

Anyone who collects 3,000 signatures can run for the senate or for the 35 per cent of the Sejm seats not guaranteed to the Communist Party and its allies.

Until now, only candidates approved by election commissions made up by the Polish United Workers (Communist) Party and the Allied Peasants Party or Democratic Party could be placed on the ballot.

A citizens' committee of leading Solidarity advisers and leaders created in December by Solidarity leader Lech Walesa plans to meet this week to discuss potential candidates to be presented on behalf of the opposition.

The election law guarantees the opposition access to state-controlled media and the possibility to publish an election newspaper during the campaign.

The senate's primary function will be to act as a control on the Sejm especially "in the field of human rights as well as socio-economic life," the agreement said.

Just like deputies of the Sejm, senators will have the right to propose legislation,



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Features

JORDAN TIMES, MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1989 5

Jordanian art on exhibit in London

London will be the venue for a major convergence of artistic talent in the Islamic world in the autumn of 1989.

By Mary Patrick

LONDON — London has been chosen as the venue for one of the largest exhibitions of contemporary art from the Muslim countries in the autumn of 1989.

"It will be a unique opportunity to view contemporary art of the Islamic world," a spokesperson said. "Not since the World of Islam Festival in 1976 has there been such a comprehensive collection showing the cultural refinement of Islamic countries from Morocco, on the Atlantic coast, to Indonesia in the Far East."

The exhibition is the joint endeavour of Princess Wijdan Ali of Jordan, president of the Royal Society of Fine Arts in that country, and the Islamic Art Foundation in London. Out of more than 1,000 paintings, drawings, prints, ceramics and sculptures on permanent display at the Jordanian national gallery in Amman, some 300 works of art have been chosen for the exhibition in

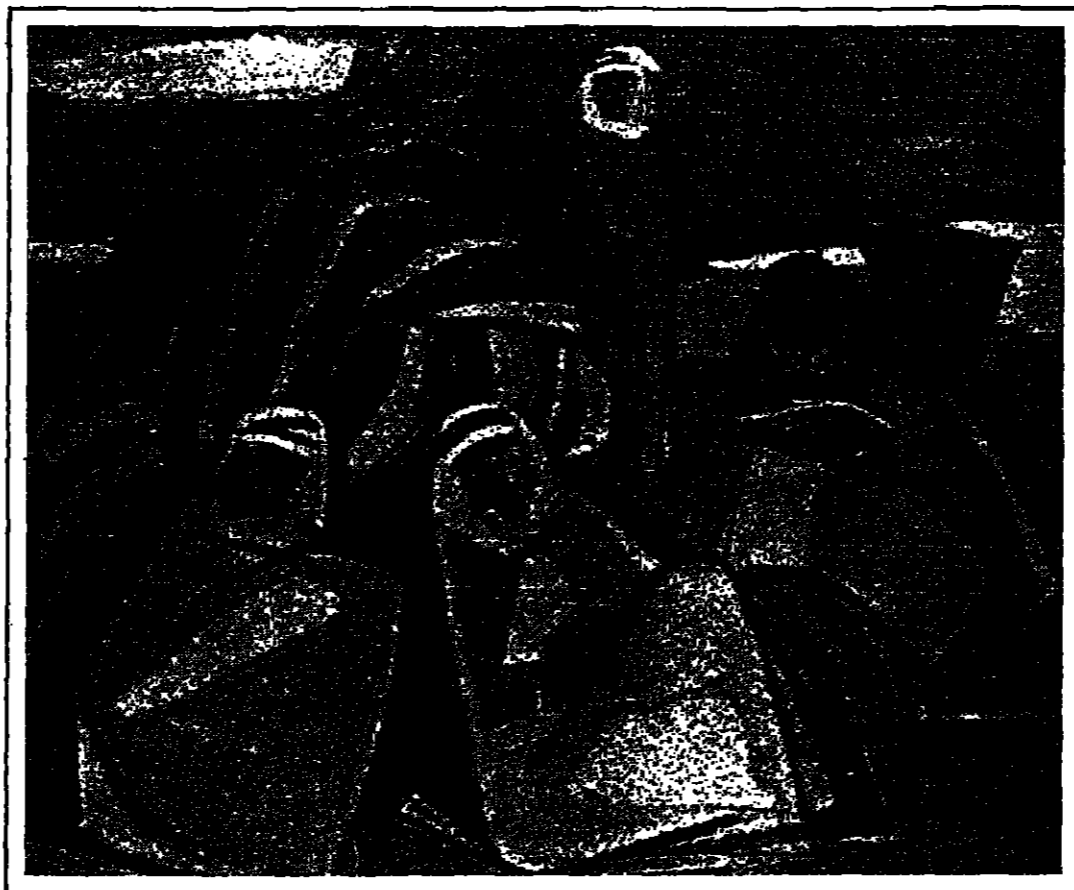
London.

The exhibition, entitled *Contemporary Art from the Islamic World*, will be at the Barbican Centre in London during September and October and then move to other cities in Europe, North America and in the Islamic world.

"The creativity of prominent 20th century artists working in new forms and media in the various Islamic countries will be on display to the international public," said a spokesperson.

George Sorley Whittet, art critic and former editor of *Studio* magazine, said the exhibition presents "a unique conspectus of an increasing sector of contemporary world art."

"What comes through strongly in this fascinating assembly," he added, "is the inherent characteristics of a unifying Islamic heritage, most distinctively of all in the employment of calligraphy — in its literal use of writing beautifully a meaningful name or phrase and as a text of poetry



The Tent, by Faik Hassan, from the collection of Jordan National Gallery.

illustrated on the same page by a graphic interpretative image. "Landscape is a favoured theme with some striking perspectives of hills, town architecture and the mysterious recession of darkness in a desert night, empty yet alive with memory," he said.

"Realism is convincing in scenes of family and community life... Overall the heartening impression is of a great range of individual creativity relying on the stimulus of life itself to the spirit of the artist resulting in much genuine self-discovery owing nothing to imitative pastiches

of fashionable American and European pictures."

He hoped that the exhibition would "provoke much thought and induce pleasurable response" from the British public. The organisers, who have the patronage of Crown Prince Hassan bin Talal of Jordan, hope the occa-



An untitled watercolour by Baya from the collection of Jordan National Gallery

sion will be a major media event in Britain and that it eventually will spill over into other countries. Alistair Duncan, director of the World of Islam Festival Trust, said it was only appropriate that London should be the venue for the show after the success of the 1976 World of Islam Festival, still

fondly remembered by many Britons.

The festival was a 'first', like the forthcoming art exhibition, he said, because "never before had an attempt been made to represent an entire civilisation in the heartland of another."

The organisers hope to public a

book in English and Arabic containing a history of contemporary art in each of the participating countries to coincide with the exhibition. Television stations in Europe and elsewhere are expected to broadcast documentaries during the exhibition — *Academic File*.



"A handful of companies have started pushing a more racially-integrated image for their products, showing a world where blacks and whites mix easily in a friendly social setting."

Bolivia drug fight enters crucial stage

By Richard Waddington
Reuters

VILLA TUNARI, Bolivia — "We are just growers, we are not responsible for the drug trade," said the farmer, moving amid a carpet of coca leaves — the raw material for cocaine.

"Give me another crop that earns as much and I will stop growing it," he said as he carefully turned the leaves spread out to dry under the tropical sun in the Chapare, Bolivia's main coca leaf producing area.

"But I doubt there is one," he added. Persuading the peasant farmer, with the help of foreign financing, that there are alternatives to coca is a crucial part of the Bolivian government's ambitious programme to undermine the drug trade.

Bolivia ranks second only to Peru as a producer of coca leaf. Although estimates vary widely, it is believed to be responsible for at least 100 tonnes of the cocaine that annually reaches drug users, mainly in the United States.

The government, which calculates Bolivia has some 60,000 hectares of coca plantations, has pledged to reduce the area by 80 per cent, leaving only enough to supply traditional local demand for coca for chewing and making tea.

But after some 2,700 hectares of plantations were voluntarily eliminated by late 1988, the pace has slowed dramatically this year. "We are at a crucial stage," said Anibal Aguilar, the under-secretary for alternative development, who is heading the eradication drive.

Aguilar told reporters he intended to propose a \$620-million package to the country's international backers to finance a plan for crop substitution and economic development in the coca zone over the next five years.

But the United States, which is providing some \$50 million in 1989, has linked further financing to rapid progress in the substitution effort. Along the single paved road that leads into the Chapare, a lowland area of dense tropical vegetation some 250 kilometres east of the capital La Paz, coca leaves dry in the sun before modest wooden houses. A sweet smell

like that of drying hay hangs in the air.

Harvest time — all the time

The coca bush yields a crop every three months and harvesting is not dictated by the seasons. "In the Chapare, every day is harvest time," said one resident. The Chapare produces some 70 per cent of Bolivia's coca. Virtually all of it is turned into cocaine.

The leaves are taken to clandestine laboratories hidden deep inside the tropical zone. There it is turned into coca paste, the first stage on the refining process, before being flown to Colombia.

The coca is bought either directly from the farmer or taken to one of the Chapare's five public markets.

Coca growing is not illegal in Bolivia, but late last year the government put into force legislation that increases the pressure on those supplying drug traffickers.

The authorities rule out using force. "If we attempt to cut off violently (farmers) source of subsistence, they would have to react. We can see from Peru and Colombia that violence just brings more violence," Aguilar said.

The law aims to set a slowly tightening noose around the coca zones. By next June all growers must have registered their acreage, and no more plantations will be permitted.

The law also allows for seizing and burning all coca not destined for legal use. A special drug police, backed by U.S. agents, has stepped up actions against drug traffickers.

In the first two months of 1989, police destroyed 1,290 paste laboratories, 35 per cent of the total discovered in all of 1988, although arrests were running at only half the previous year's monthly rate.

Police pressure

Police pressure is aimed both at breaking up drug rings and driving down the price of coca to make other crops more attractive.

The government offers peasant

farmers \$2,000 for every hectare of coca they voluntarily eliminate. In addition, a U.S.-financed credit programme extends loans of up to \$25,000 for alternative crop projects.

But so far this year only 200 hectares have been eliminated, against a government target of 5,000 hectares in 1989.

"I tore up half a hectare, but I am not going to eliminate any more. Two thousand dollars isn't enough," said one farmer.

The price of coca fluctuates wildly but the going rate recently was \$72 per 48-kilogramme bag, double the estimated production cost of \$36.

Government officials calculate the average coca farmer has around 1.5 hectares planted. With four crops annually, this would generate an annual net profit of around \$1,700 at current prices.

U.S. funds halted

That is a good living in South America's poorest country, where the average per capita income is some \$500 a year.

The situation has been further complicated by campaigning for May's congressional and presidential elections. Some leftist parties have promised the peasants they would repeal the drug law if elected.

Unless Bolivia meets an agreed target of 1,800 hectares eliminated by the end of April, U.S. financing will be delayed. If it does not meet the year-end goal, funds from Washington could be halted altogether.

People of different races chum up in South Africa's advertising world

A world where blacks and whites meet

By Gill Tudor
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — A crowd of laughing joggers cram into a bar to advertise a brand of beer. Two children hug each other in a chainstore clothing commercial.

Familiar advertising images in South Africa as anywhere — except that the actors being ostentatiously friendly to one another have different-coloured skins in a country where racial segregation is the norm.

Most South African advertising reflects, on page, screen or radio, the country's deep racial divisions.

The faces staring out from the white, broadly aimed-at-the-white-population magazines and television channels are invariably white. Their counterparts in the "black" media are usually black. Sometimes parallel versions of the same advertise-

ment appear, identical except for skin colour.

But a handful of companies have started pushing a more racially-integrated image for their products, showing a world where blacks and whites mix easily in a friendly social setting.

"We should view everyone as people, not as in different races, or whatever," a young white man says in a new beer commercial on radio. "It's not a black person or a (mixed-race) coloured person. It's your friend."

The beer is made by South African Breweries (SAB), which has a virtual monopoly on the country's beer market and a deliberate policy of multi-racial advertising.

"We have consciously set out to try and articulate a more positive image of a future South Africa," SAB public affairs manager Gary May told reporters. He said many young South

Africans were rejecting racial divisions and mixing together more than ever before.

"It's a way for the future," he said. "We're not out on a missionary drive, we've just taken an existing trend that is present and are trying to reinforce it."

Most South Africans, though, see the real world differently. Despite some slight erosion of apartheid and government promises of reform, most people are still boxed into racially-separate living areas.

Hardly a day goes by without reports of nasty racial incidents — a black toddler expelled from a public swimming pool or an elderly black man thrown out of a municipal park.

Even with the best intentions, social contact between races is difficult, often strained.

"People don't mix like that," one black South African remarked. "It's just for adver-

tising."

"It does happen, but only in liberal circles," another said. Nick Atkinson, marketing director at cosmetics firm Shulton, makes to trail-blazing claims for his men's toiletry commercials, one of which shows a white man and a black man joking together over a beer.

"We haven't done it to appease anyone — we do the advertising in the best interests of the brand. We saw this as a situation where we have black and white consumers," he said.

"It's just two people having a drink."

But media sociologist Keyan Tomaselli said multi-racial advertisements were careful not to cross certain tacit boundaries.

"It's always on very safe, neutral ground — in bars and so on, never in homes," he said. "And you never see a white woman with a black man, or vice versa."

Tomaselli, director of Natal University's contemporary cultural studies unit, said most products advertised this way were targeted mainly at the black public.

"It's in (the advertisers') interests to show an idealistic, multi-racial society to meet the expectations of those consumers — and also to ensure their own credibility as the country struggles towards a post-apartheid society," he said.

Tomaselli said advertising alone could not alter attitudes but tended to reflect and reinforce wider social, political and economic changes.

"These ads aren't a contradiction of apartheid," he said. "There is a degree of apparent multi-racialism in life now, and that's what they are reflecting. But it's an appearance which hides a tightly-controlled structural apartheid underneath."

Turkey preserves its bird paradise

Bird sanctuaries have thrived in Turkey, but dangers from industrial pollution have also increased in recent years.

ISTANBUL — Amid outcries of its nascent conservationist lobby, Turkey has taken steps to preserve its rich bird sanctuaries in the lakes that dot the landscape in the western region.

One of the biggest conservation sites lies southeast of Istanbul at Lake Manyas, near the towns of Bandirma and Balikesir. Each year the area attracts millions of birds on their migratory path between Africa and the Middle East in the south and Central Asia and Europe in the north.

One of the most descriptive accounts of Turkey's so-called "bird paradise" in Manyas dates back to the 1940s. "The first time I saw them I thought I was in a different world," wrote a German refugee who settled in Turkey. "I had put away my fishing equipment and was carried away by their existence. They were tracing circles in the air, and then landing once their dance of mirth was accomplished."

"The shores of the lake and the edges had become a natural birds' motel on the migration flight. Their colourful appearances were complemented by an inexplicable harmony of sounds and a sight of extraordinary beauty that covered the whole lake. From then on, I couldn't do without this place."

The intervening years have brought increasing industrial pollution and a general environmental degradation to western Turkey, the most developed region in the country. But the conservationists also have raised their voices in the meantime.

The Manyas lake area, reputedly an intermediary stop for almost 2 million birds of more than 200 species, was declared a conservation area in the 1950s. In recent years praise for the Turkish conservation effort has come from the Council of Europe.

Each year the area attracts thousands of tourists not only from other parts of Turkey but also from Europe. However, under conservationist pressure, Turkish authorities have resisted moves to develop the area as a mass tourism site. An annual feature is the Bandirma Bird Paradise International Culture and Tourism Festival.

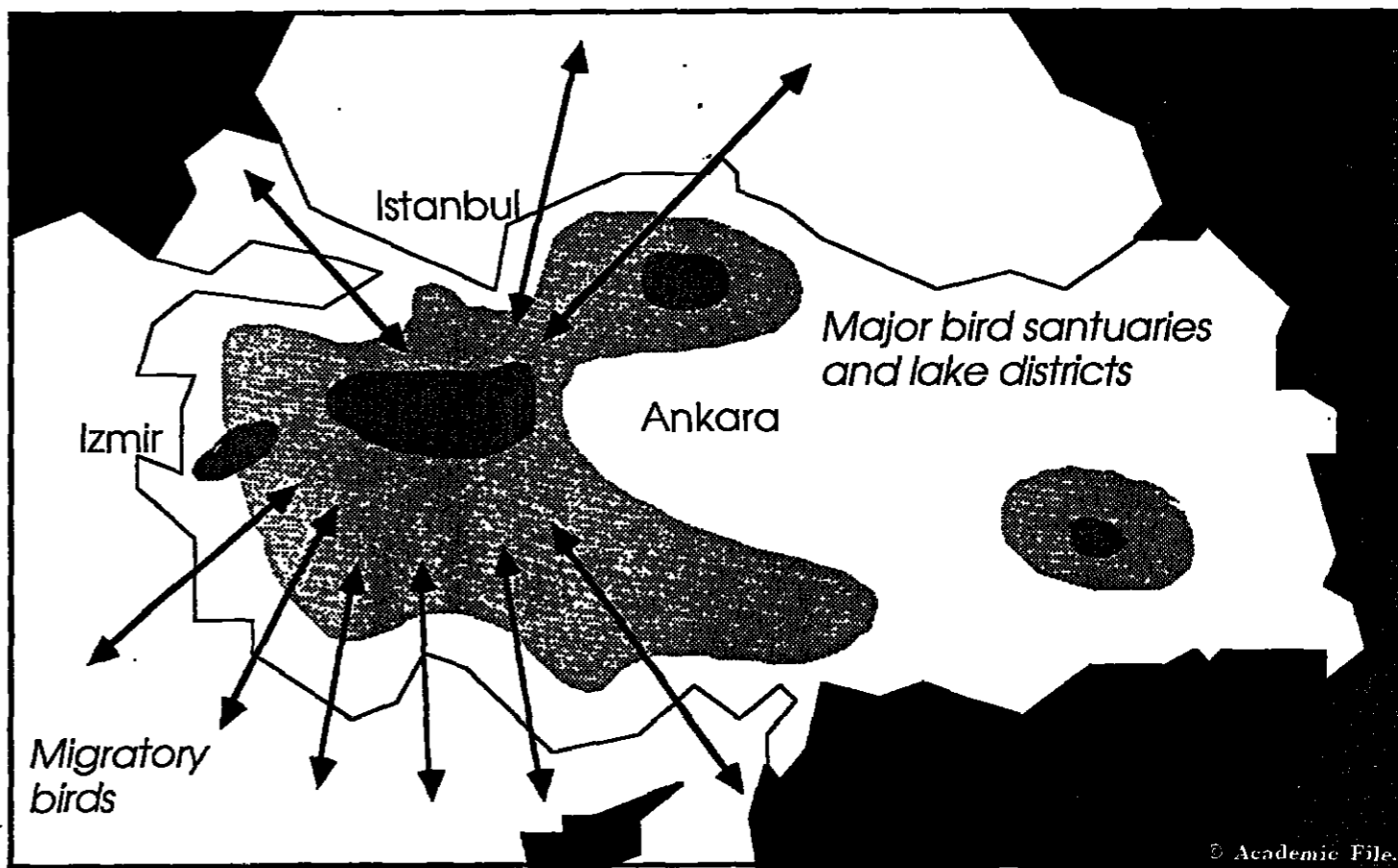
An obvious model for the Turkish conservationists has been the

Nakuru Lake national park in Kenya where rare species of flamingoes have been saved by the authorities while, at the same time, a major foreign exchange earner has been created for the country.

The success of the Manyas and Bandirma experiment has convinced the Turkish tourism and wildlife conservation authorities that the "national park" concept can work in the country. Turkey

now has its own flamingo population living in a protected environment in Lake Seyfe and another bird sanctuary was created three years ago at the Tekel Camalti Saltpan, 26 kilometres from the southwestern port of Izmir. The region is reputed to have 182 different bird species.

The critics warn that the project may backfire if the authorities are unable to control the nature of the waste — *Academic File*.



Academic File

<p>Cinema Tel: 677420</p> <p>CONCORD</p> <p>A NIGHT ON THE TOWN</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema Tel: 675571</p> <p>NIJOUN</p> <p>Clint Eastwood.... in HEART BREAK RIDGE</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>	<p>Cinema Tel: 677420</p> <p>PLAZA</p> <p>"TOY SOLDERS"</p> <p>Performances: 3:30, 8:30, 10:30 p.m.</p>
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GATT clears obstacles to world trade

GENEVA (AP) — Negotiators from about 100 countries Saturday agreed to a compromise package on four areas of world trade, ending three months of deadlock and clearing the way for work to resume on an ambitious programme to liberalise world trade.

The deal is based on a compromise on agricultural supports, textiles and clothing, intellectual property such as patents, and safeguards, or escape clauses, that countries can use as protection against a sudden surge in imports.

Arthur Dunkel, director-general of the 96-nation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which sponsored the negotiations, told journalists: "We have been successful enough to adopt a whole package."

The four areas were left unresolved at GATT's ministerial meeting in Montreal in December.

Accords on 11 other areas of world trade, frozen since Montreal, will now come into effect. Together the accords provide the framework for the final phase of negotiations to liberalise trade under the current GATT Uruguay Round, which is scheduled to conclude at the end of 1990.

"Now the real negotiations can begin," said an official from the European Community (EC) who withheld his name.

Warren Lavorel, head of the U.S. delegation, described the package as a "good basis for negotiations over the last 18 months of the (Uruguay) Round" but said that a "hard battle" lay ahead.

"There is no possibility to re-

lax," said Dunkel.

The main points of the accords are as follows:

— Agriculture.

The long-term goal "is to provide for substantial progressive reductions in agricultural support and protection sustained over an agreed period of time." Implementation of long-term reform will begin in 1991.

Lavorel said that the text would still allow the United States to pursue its objective of "elimination" of supports. EC officials said that they were satisfied that the word "elimination" was not included in the document.

In the short-term the accord calls for an overall freeze on farm supports and import barriers through 1990. It also calls for countries to reduce their subsidies in 1990 but does not specify by how much.

The text does not mention a production freeze. The U.S. had objected to the inclusion of such a clause on the grounds that it was the "granary of the world" and that stocks were at their lowest since 1972, Lavorel said.

— Textiles.

The text states that negotiations will begin later this month on how to integrate the sector into GATT.

Much of the textiles and clo-

thing trade is currently regulated by the Multi Fibre Arrangement (MFA), under which industrialised countries negotiate quotas on imports from developing countries from cheap Third World imports.

The agreement commits GATT members to start negotiations on phasing out the MFA, starting after 1990, and to "improve the trade situation" in textiles while negotiating.

The language met concerns of the EC, which raised last-minute objections to an earlier text on the grounds that it would lead to too rapid liberalisation of trade in clothing and cause "disorder" on the world market, an EC official said.

The EC's objections forced the negotiations to run into an unscheduled fourth day.

A statement from the Indian delegation, which has been pressing for a more liberalised trade

regime, said that it was "encouraged" by the text.

— Intellectual property rights.

The accord provides for negotiations to continue for the rest of the Uruguay Round on trade in intellectual property rights such as patents, copyright and new technology, giving consideration both to "developmental and technological objectives."

This is a compromise between the United States, which has led industrialised countries in pressing for better protection of its intellectual property under GATT, and developing countries.

Led by Brazil and India, Third World countries have argued that their access to such knowhow is necessary for their economic and technological development and that it should not be regulated through GATT.

A statement from the Brazilian

delegation said that "the basis for this compromise rests on the recognition that there is no prejudice as to the final results of the negotiations."

— Safeguards.

The agreement gives GATT the go-ahead to draw up a text by June on how to reestablish control over safeguards which countries use as protection against a sudden increase in imports. These have increasingly taken the form of bilateral deals which undermine GATT's multilateral principles.

The agreement reached in Geneva also brings into effect accords reached in Montreal. These include commitments in the following areas:

— Import tariffs.

Tariffs on most goods are to be reduced by at least 30 per cent agreed in the last GATT Round, which ended in 1979.

— Trade in services.

This will be liberalised, although developing countries will be allowed to give their industries some extra protection.

— Tropical products.

Industrialised countries are to lower barriers to imports of tropical products such as coffee, bananas and rubber from Third World countries.

— Disputes procedure.

To speed up settlement of disputes, all GATT reports on disputes should be completed within 15 months unless the parties agreed to an extension.

— Trade policy review mechanism.

The legality of countries' trade policies is to be reviewed every two years for the United States, Canada, Japan and the EC, every four years by 16 other countries, and as necessary for all other GATT members.

ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

IDB extends JD 1.94m loans

AMMAN (Petra) — The Industrial Development Bank (IDB) has approved 10 loans amounting to JD 1.94 million to local industrial businesses. A bank spokesman said that one of the loans was to finance the purchase of primary materials for an industry while the others went for companies producing confectioneries, dairy products, plastics wires and leather shoes. The spokesman said that the bank has granted local businesses 19 loans totalling more than JD 6.3 million since the beginning of the year.

French to help modernise Aden refinery

LONDON (R) — South Yemen with French help is to modernise its Aden refinery to cope with oil through Soviet-built pipelines from the Shabwa oilfields, Energy Minister Saleh Abu Baker Ibn Hussainoun was quoted as saying. He told the London Saudi Arabian-owned newspaper Asharq Al Awsat an initial agreement with France had been signed for \$30 million for the refurbishment of the refinery but gave no date when work would start. Ibn Hussainoun said the Shabwa pipelines will open by the end of this year or early next year and will initially carry 30,000 barrels of oil per day (b/d) rising to 120,000 b/d in 1991. He estimated there were 500 million tonnes of oil reserves in Shabwa region. Ibn Hussainoun said South Yemen's current oil production was 800 tonnes per day which had to be transported by road tankers from Shabwa where oil was first discovered in 1986. Ibn Hussainoun said the French oil company Elf-Aquitaine had been given production-sharing concessions for 20 years in Aden, Ibyan province and north of Shabwa region while Total had the same arrangement east of Shabwa region. South Yemen and Iraq have agreed to increase the amount of Iraqi oil refined in Aden from the current 15,000 b/d and to provide Iraqi experts to help run the refinery.

Kuwaiti cucumbers go to France

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwait, a major oil-exporting nation, has reported its first shipment of agricultural produce outside the Gulf region. A senior Kuwaiti official announced that the first shipment of Kuwaiti-grown cucumbers had left for France. The managing director of the Agricultural Products and Foodstuffs Co., Khaled Al Rashid, said that the shipment totalled 2.5 tonnes. He said that it was the first time Kuwait exported cucumbers outside the Gulf area. Kuwait and neighbouring Gulf countries are part of the arid Arabian Peninsula where the world's largest reservoirs of crude oil are located. These countries have been using their oil wealth to develop agricultural production, mainly for domestic and regional consumption.

Ortega to lobby for money in Europe

MANAGUA, Nicaragua (AP) — President Daniel Ortega will visit eight European nations this month in search of money to shore up Nicaragua's faltering economy, an official has said. Luis Carrion, minister of economy, industry and commerce, said Sweden is organising a conference of possible donors in May that will include European governments and financial organisations. Ortega will meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher May 8, the pro-government daily El Nuevo Diario has said. El Nuevo Diario said the trip would begin April 25, but the Nicaraguan government press office said it did not know the dates of Ortega's trip. Carrion said Ortega will present his government's economic programme and ask for international support. "The reduction of inflation levels is the most important result of the economic measures that have been adopted," Carrion told a breakfast meeting of foreign journalists. Carrion said other important achievements this year were the slashing of government spending and a "general change in politics."

U.S. economists see greater risk of recession

NEW YORK (R) — High interest rates, tumbling automobile sales and a sluggish housing market have raised the chances that the drive to squeeze inflation out of the domestic economy will also push the United States into a recession, economists say.

And, in the latest measure of the state of the nation's economic health, the Labour Department has reported that, although the unemployment rate had fallen to five per cent in March — its lowest in 15 years — the pace of jobs' growth was at its slackest since last August.

Some experts put the risk of a downturn later this year or early in 1990 at as much as 50 per cent. Among the more bearish is Stephen Roach, senior economist at Morgan Stanley and Co.

"The forces that typically culminate in recession have been set into motion," he said.

Roach sees a mild contraction by early 1990, pointing to virtually flat consumption levels over the past nine months for durable items such as automobiles, furniture and appliances.

He also cited a slowdown in business capital spending to single-digit percentage gains this year from double-digit ones in 1989. And he lists weakening in the

housing market.

"Those are the three sectors of the economy that always are on the leading edge of feeling the impact of higher (interest) rates," he said.

Weakness in these sectors, he adds, eventually weighs on income and production.

That view comes amid growing questions over the future of the U.S. economy, which in March marked its 76 month of expansion — the longest in peacetime history since 1854, when monthly records began.

But not all economists are bearish. "There are a few signs of a slowdown. But even that doesn't seem to be very certain," says Geoffrey Moore, director of Columbia University's Centre for International Business Cycle Research.

Others are not so optimistic, conceding the risks of recession have grown. At the least, they look for a significant slowing in the economy during the second half of the year.

Economists point to Federal Reserve (Fed) credit policy. The Fed, to slow the economy,

has boosted short-term rates over three full percentage points in the past year. In February alone, the federal funds rate was pushed up about three-quarters of a point and the discount rate was lifted.

Further rate rises are forecast. And some fear the Fed, the U.S. central bank, may go too far, choking off growth and tilting the economy into recession.

"When you try to slow things down, the risks of a recession rise," said Richard Rippe, Dean Witter Reynolds economist.

In addition to the jobs figures, other early March data also suggested a slowdown. The National Association of Purchasing Management's monthly index declined to 50.4 per cent from 53 per cent in February, the lowest reading since July 1986.

A reading above 50 per cent signals an expanding economy, while one below suggests a contracting economy.

Also, sales of U.S.-built cars tumbled 19 per cent in late March, ending a dismal quarter that analysts say may mark the start of a long-expected industry downturn.

Poorest African nations want total debt write-off

ADDIS ABABA (R) — Africa's poorest nations have called on foreign creditors to write off all their foreign debt, saying most are on the verge of economic collapse.

The appeal by 28 countries was made in a declaration presented to a meeting of African economic planning and development ministers.

A separate report noted that the foreign debt of the 28 — which are among 42 nations worldwide classified as least developed countries (LDCs) — had tripled this decade to \$40.2 billion.

The declaration on measures to accelerate development expressed concern about falling prices for commodity exports. It also mentioned inadequate foreign aid, hardening terms on such aid and growing debt, all aggravated by severe weather and refugee problems.

"The combination of all these factors has led to the increase in the number of LDCs in Africa from 21 in 1981 to 28 in 1988 and brought most of our countries to the verge of economic collapse,"

the declaration said.

"The magnitude of this debt may seem modest, but in fact it represented 90.5 per cent of the combined GDP (gross domestic product) of the African LDCs in 1987," it added.

The declaration painted a bleak picture of deprivation, in which average per capita income of the LDCs fell to \$220 a year in 1987-88 from \$237 in the period 1980-84.

Only one-fifth of adults were literate in the poorest countries, life expectancy was 45 years and economies were growing at an annual rate in real terms of just 0.4 per cent.

With populations growing at a rate six times higher, per capita income would be halved over 20 years.

The economies suffered from slow disbursement of aid, growing trade protectionism abroad, chronic balance of payments problems, recurrent drought, and increasing difficulties in importing raw materials, spare parts and equipment due to lack of foreign exchange.

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The Delegation of the Commission of the European Communities in Amman is offering the following used residential furniture for sale by sealed envelopes:

DESCRIPTION	Quantity
1. Wall unit in three sections	1
2. Big dining table + 6 dining chairs	1
3. Double bed + mattress	1
4. Deep Freezer	2
5. Sofa with two seating places	1
6. Sofa with three seating places	1
7. Heavy arm chairs	3
8. Gas cookers	2
9. Single bed	2
10. Bedroom chairs	3

Those interested should contact EC Delegation, P.O. Box 926794, Amman, JORDAN, Tels. 668191/668192 for inspection on Thursday April 13, 1989.

Bids shall be submitted to the Delegation on Tuesday, April 18, 1989 at the latest.

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ANNOUNCEMENT FROM THE WATER AUTHORITY INVITATION FOR BIDS (IFB) CONTRACT NO. 09/89/ME

- Date: 10.04.1989
Loan No.: 2694 JO
IFB No.: 09/89/ME
1. The Water Authority of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has received a loan from the World Bank in various currencies towards the cost of the Water and Sewerage Project and it is intended that part of the proceeds of this loan will be applied to eligible payments under the contracts for the purchase of Horizontal Pumps, Starters, Cables, Riser Pipes and Galvanized Pipes.
 2. The Water Authority now invites sealed bids from eligible bidders for the supply of Horizontal Pumps, Starters, Cables, Riser Pipes and Galvanized Pipes.
 3. Interested eligible bidders may obtain further information from and inspect the documents at the office of the Secretary General of the Water Authority, Shmeisani, P.O. Box 2412, Amman Jordan. Telephone 680100 Telex 22439 JO.
 4. A complete set of bidding documents may be purchased by any eligible bidder on submission of a written application to the above address and the payment of non-refundable fee of JD 200.
 5. All bids must be accompanied by a bid security in the amount(s) specified in Section V Schedule of Requirements, and must be delivered to the above office not later than 1200 hours, Jordan local time, on Wednesday, 10/05/1989.
- Eng. Mutazz Belbeisi
Secretary General
Water Authority

IRBID DISTRICT ELECTRICITY CO. LTD., THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN SUPPLY OF 33KV AUTO RECLOSERS AND ACCESSORIES TENDER 80049

The Irbid District Electricity Company Ltd. (IDECO) invites Tenders from experienced local and international firms for the supply and delivery CIF AQABA of pole-mounted 33KV Auto-reclosers sectionalisers, switch disconnectors, surge diverters, fault passage indicators and associated steel work.

Tender documents are available by application in writing to IDECO, P.O. Box 46 - Irbid accompanied by a cheque for a value of JD 50. This amount is not refundable.

Tender documents are to be submitted to IDECO office in Irbid by noon on Monday 29th May, 1989.

Fixed price contracts are required and tender must be accompanied by a bid bond as specified in the document, valid for four months.

Jordanian industrial delegation to visit India this month

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — A team from the Amman Chamber of Industry (ACI) will travel to India on April 22 to hold official talks designed to pave the way for a Jordanian-Indian investment seminar which will be held in Amman in June 1989.

The announcement was made by ACI President Khalid Abu Hassan who said that the seminar, which will be held under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, could be considered as a follow up to Indian-Jordanian trade and economic talks held during Prince Hassan's visit to India in April 1988.

Abu Hassan said that the team going to India will discuss the topics which will be on the coming seminar's agenda.

The ACI is currently also holding contacts with the Indian chambers of industry and trade to determine the subjects to be included in the agenda, Abu Hassan added.

So far it can be said that the seminar will focus attention on expanding the industrial base in Jordan by benefiting from Indian expertise and experience and on the basis of joint ventures, Abu Hassan noted.

He said that India has a vast experience in light and intermediate industries and that Jordan

would welcome such contribution and would open the door wide for investments from different Arab countries to finance Indian-Jordanian joint ventures.

India, Abu Hassan noted, is one of three countries in the world whose balance of trade with the Kingdom is not in their favour.

He noted that India is the largest importer of Jordan's phosphate and that a consortium of Indian companies have already signed a contract with Jordan to set up a phosphoric acid processing plant in the Kingdom with an annual productive capacity of no less than 700,000 tonnes, mostly to be exported to Indian markets.

On April 2, Jordan and India announced their intention to diversify and increase the volume of trade exchanged between them during 1989.

A statement that followed the conclusion of meetings here by the Joint Jordanian-Indian Economic Committee said that Jordan will purchase up to \$50 million worth of Indian products during this year in a bid to adjust the balance of trade which is heavily in favour of Jordan.

In addition, the statement said, India will this year buy one and a half million tonnes of phosphate, 550,000 tonnes of potash and 200,000 tonnes of fertilisers.

French press magnate buys big stake in Spain

MADRID (AP) — French news media magnate Robert Hersant Saturday acquired a substantial share of the influential Grupo 16 company, publisher of the third-largest national daily newspaper, *Diario 16*.

Jesus Santalla Lopez, an attorney for Hersant, confirmed in a telephone interview with the Associated Press that the French businessman's group had acquired 31.40 per cent of the shares of *Impulsa*, the Grupo 16 holding company.

He said several separate purchases of *Impulsa* shares Saturday had satisfied Hersant's objective of gaining control of "a significant, but minority, stake of around 30 per cent of Grupo 16."

A statement issued Saturday by Grupo 16, whose president Juan Tomas De Salas controls 55 per cent of *Impulsa*, accused the Hersant group of attempting a hostile assault on the company.

The Spanish company also accused Hersant of capitalising on insider information provided by Grupo 16 founders and executives unhappy with Salas.

The most important purchase Saturday involved a bloc representing 12.17 per cent of the group's shares held by the widow and children of one of the founders, the attorney said.

Grupo 16 and its left-of-centre *Diario 16* newspaper gained prominence and readership by defending freedom in the early days of the Spanish transition to democracy following the death in 1975 of Francisco Franco.

Diario 16 has a daily circulation of just over 136,000, putting it third behind Spain's leading daily *El Pais* and the conservative *ABC* newspaper.

Santalla Lopez emphasised that the Hersant group had no intention of bringing about any editorial change in the group's publications.

The Grupo 16 statement described the purchases as a "hostile operation" that came after the Hersant-controlled conservative French daily newspaper *Le Figaro* offered to cooperate with *Diario 16*, which prides itself on aggressive, critical reporting.

Santalla Lopez said the Hersant group purchased 9.17 per cent of the *Impulsa* shares Friday from Grupo 16 vice president Cesar Pontvianne.

He declined to disclose the cost of any of the purchases, but news reports indicated Hersant paid an estimated 300 million pesetas (\$2.6 million) for Pontvianne's shares.

The attorney added that Saturday the group purchased two other separate blocks of stock: 5.10 per cent of *Impulsa* shares held by Alfonso De Salas, a brother of the Grupo 16 president and 4.96 per cent held by several other early investors.

Pontvianne and Alfonso De Salas formed part of a group of investors and executives who expressed anger and resigned last month when Juan Tomas De Salas fired *Diario 16* editor Pedro J. Ramirez.

Grupo 16's publications include one of Spain's three top newsweeklies, *Cambio 16*, a just-launched national business daily, *La Economia 16*, several regional newspapers and more than 10 other business, automotive and sports publications.

In France, Hersant also has interests in the daily *France-Soir* along with more newspapers.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, April 9, 1989 Central Bank official rates				
	Buy	Sell		
U.S. dollar	538.0	542.0	French franc	84.8 85.5
Pound Sterling	910.3	919.2	Japanese yen (for 100)	404.8 409.1
Deutschemark	286.2	289.1	Dutch guilder	254.0 256.0
Swiss franc	325.5	328.9	Swedish crown	84.0 84.7
			Italian lira (for 100)	39.1 39.4
			Belgian franc (for 10)	136.8 137.9

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Haiti claims revolt crushed

PORT-AU-PRINCE (R) — The Haitian government said Saturday that loyal troops had crushed a rebellion at one military barracks after fierce fighting.

However, there was no word about a mutiny at a second barracks and it was believed that rebellions was continuing.

Three people were reported killed and eight soldiers wounded when presidential guard troops retook the Dessalines barracks, across the street from the presidential palace. The rebellion there began Tuesday.

The Information Ministry said soldiers of the presidential guard, Haiti's strongest military unit, "now occupy the Dessalines barracks. Honour their courage."

It said most of the rebel soldiers had been arrested but others escaped, leaving behind uniforms, arms and ammunition.

However, there was no word on the situation at the barracks of another mutinous unit, the Leopard Battalion, located in hills in a suburb of the city.

The rebellion there began Monday, a day after an aborted coup.

Both units demanded the resignation of Haitian President General Prosper Avril, saying he was trying to reimpose a dictatorship in Haiti.

The government, in turn, said the rebellion had been organised by former members of the regime of ousted dictator Jean-Claude



A Haitian soldier patrolling a street in Port-au-Prince under the state of emergency declared by the government in the wake of a coup attempt staged by some army officers last week.

Duvalier, who fled in 1986.

The Information Ministry said rebel soldiers who had been arrested confirmed the coup attempt had been organised by Roger Lafontant, interior minister under Duvalier "with the support of sectors linked to drug trafficking."

Lafontant is living in the Dominican republic and Haiti has asked the Dominican republic to

expel him.

The presidential guard launched an assault on the 950-strong Dessalines barracks late Friday, using a light tank. The operation continued through the night and much of Saturday and the government said the fighting was fierce.

A government statement read on state radio as the battle was taking place said:

"The Information Ministry informed the public that the fratricidal confrontation, which the government tried to avoid during the last week, started last night."

A Catholic radio station, Radio Soleil, said that three civilians had died in the fighting, and a doctor at a hospital across the street from the barracks said eight soldiers had been admitted with gunshot wounds.

Pretoria throws more power into Namibia despite SWAPO pledge

WINDHOEK (Agencies) — South African security forces Sunday cast doubt on pledges by the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO) to withdraw from Namibia and threw fresh troops and firepower into the northern battle zone.

Pretoria reversed withdrawing weapons convoys, called up four fighter jets and squared up for fresh fighting as Foreign Minister P. W. Botha said negotiators made good initial progress Saturday in resurrecting the peace process.

Namibia's state-run radio, quoting Botha, said Cuba, Angola and South Africa were on the verge of a breakthrough in a ceasefire plan to move SWAPO fighters out of Namibia into Angola.

Backed by observers from the United States and the Soviet Union, officials meeting in a luxury game farm were seeking an end to bloody border clashes that have claimed at least 290 lives.

Security force spokesman Derek Brune said the credibility of SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma "has taken a bit of a knock lately and we are not taking the chance of being caught out a second time."

South Africa contends that an estimated 1,900 SWAPO rebels crossed from Angola after a ceasefire was to have taken effect April 1, the first day of a U.N.

clash with around 100 heavily-armed guerrillas.

The South-African-led forces say they have so far killed at least 10 guerrillas for every man lost on their side. They have reported taking only eight prisoners.

Brune said South African troops were cynical about Nujoma's decision late Saturday to order the withdrawal of his forces from Namibia in terms of agreements linking Namibian independence to a pullout of Cuban troops from Angola.

U.N. American and South African interpretations of the complex peace package have been that SWAPO forces are obliged to remain at least 150 kilometres north of the Namibian border until mid-June.

Nujoma backed down from an earlier insistence, rejected by South Africa, that his men should be disarmed and confined by United Nations monitors to bases in Namibia.

"We have taken a decision to order all (our) troops inside Namibia to stop fighting, regroup and report to the People's Republic of Angola within 72 hours," Nujoma said in a statement handed to Reuters in Luanda.

He said the SWAPO guerrillas should be escorted with their weapons out of Angola

Louganis' manager ordered to stay away

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The housemate and former business manager of Olympic gold medalist Greg Louganis has been ordered to stay at least 152 metres away from the diver unless they mutually agree to closer contact. But superior court Judge Dzintra Janavs refused to order R. James Babbitt out of the Malibu home he has shared with Louganis for four years. Louganis, who won gold medals for springboard and platform diving in last summer's Olympics, fired Babbitt, his manager for six years, on March 13. He alleges that Babbitt threatened to make public "confidential and private facts" about him unless Louganis rehires him or compensates him. The 29-year-old Louganis said Babbitt had threatened to destroy his personal belongings and to shoot him if he tried to enter the house. In a sworn declaration, Babbitt said he has never harassed Louganis. Although Janavs Tuesday ordered Babbitt to stay away from Louganis, he allowed him to withdraw \$5,000 in living expenses from their joint account in addition to continue living at the home. Louganis said he is the sole owner of the house, but Babbitt contended he is a co-owner.

Voters cast ballots again in 64 Soviet constituencies

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet voters who spurned leading members of the Communist Party in their first multi-candidate elections Sunday returned to the ballot booths Sunday to determine clear winners in 64 constituencies.

The two-way races were taking place in areas where three or more candidates stood in the first round March 26 but none secured more than 50 per cent of the votes.

Eight of the run-offs were held in Moscow, where historian Roy Medvedev, persecuted for years under now discredited Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, was tipped to win a seat in the revamped parliament.

Close contests were expected in the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, where representatives of grassroots nationalist movements scored some handsome victories over officially backed opponents in the first round.

According to the official TASS news agency, 1,958 of the 2,250 seats in the new Congress of People's deputies have already been filled — including most of the 750 set aside for "public organisations."

The congress will in turn elect a smaller body, the Supreme Soviet, which is to be in session for most of the year — unlike the largely rubber-stamp parliament it is replacing.

But first, completely new elections will have to be held May 14 in nearly 200 constituencies where only one or two candidates stood but still no one secured the required 50 per cent of the votes cast.

Under the Soviet electoral system, voters cross out the names of the candidates they do not want from the ballot paper, leaving no mark against the candidate of their choice. In many cases voters struck out the name of single candidates.

Communist Party chiefs are still reeling from the first round in which senior party figures or mayors were defeated in Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

Party post-mortems have been stormy affairs. A meeting in Kiev during the week degenerated into a slanging match between officials trying to apportion blame for the poor showing of senior party members.

Leader at a three-day meeting in Leningrad said voters had vented their dissatisfaction over shortages of food and other goods. Defeated Leningrad regional party chief Yuri Solovoyov said rejected officials had only themselves to blame.

The Sun said last Thursday it sent the letters back to the palace and had agreed not to publish them. The theft of the letters has added to tabloid speculation that the 15-year marriage of Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips is troubled. They are apart for up to six months a year.

"The stolen letters were addressed to the Princess Royal by Commander Timothy Laurence, the queen's equerry. We have nothing to say about the contents of personal letters sent to Her Royal Highness by a friend which were stolen and which are the subject of a police investigation," the palace statement said.

The Sunday Mirror said the letters were "too hot to handle" and senior Scotland Yard officers investigating the theft would not be allowed to see them.

"The officers have been told it is unlikely they will ever see them because the contents are of an extremely personal and intimate nature," the paper quoted a police source as saying. Laurence, a dashing 34-year-old officer who took up his post three years ago, has an apartment at Kensington Palace. Last February he was seen escorting Princess Diana while her husband Prince Charles, heir to the throne, was abroad.

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Nepal relies on India for nearly half of its imports including almost all petroleum products and most essential commodities. But India's share of Nepal's total trade has declined from up to 70 per cent in

the early 1980s to about 40 per cent today. One reason Nepal has been pressing India for a separate treaty on transit rights has been the increasing flow of third country imports travelling through India to markets in Nepal.

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Oslo: No radiation from Soviet sub

OSLO (R) — Up to 60 Soviet sailors may have died when their nuclear submarine sank in Arctic waters after a fire and explosion on board, but Norway said Sunday that tests showed no evidence of any radiation leaks in the area.

Norwegian Defence Minister Johan Joergen Holst said there was no apparent radioactive threat to the environment from the Mike-class attack submarine "K-219" nuclear reactors.

The vessel, used to test advanced weapons systems, sank Friday.

Holst told Reuters in an interview that he did not believe the Krenin had tried to cover up details of Friday's accident, although he criticised Moscow for delays in telling the outside world what had happened.

"It would appear that there is no danger of a (radiation) leak, which is what we expected and, indeed, what has happened in previous accidents of this kind," he said.

Norwegian scientists said that preliminary tests of water and air in the area showed no increase in radioactivity. More tests were planned, but the results were not likely to differ.

"It took longer for the Soviets to inform us than we would have wished, and then only after we had asked for information," Holst said. But he said Moscow had no obligation to tell Oslo, since the vessel sank in international waters.

"We have no reason to believe that the Soviet leadership ordered silence on the issue... I think they just followed their

established routines and responded when we asked," Holst said.

Holst said he was told about a fire on board the submarine in the Norwegian sea Friday about 3.30 p.m. Washington defence officials made it public later Friday.

Oslo's urgent requests for confirmation and details brought a response more than 14 hours later, when Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev told Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland that the vessel's reactor complex had been shut down with no danger of radiation leakage but there had been some loss of life.

Gorbachev, who had just returned from a visit to Britain, also sent messages of reassurance to British Prime Minister

Thatcher and to President George Bush.

Holst said he now expected Moscow to publicise more details of the accident.

"We have no way of knowing exactly how many died," he said. "But it is generally feared that it could have been around 60." Moscow has not said what caused the fire that the crew battled for more than five hours before the explosion forced them to abandon ship.

The submarine, the only one of its kind in the Soviet navy, sank around 100 nautical miles west-southwest of Bear Island. It would normally carry a crew

The submarine sank in water so deep that the pressure has almost certainly crushed the hull like a nut.

Students battle Seoul police

SEOUL (AP) — Radical students pelted riot police with rocks and firebombs Sunday in South Korea after police blocked protesters trying to gain access to a university campus for an anti-government rally.

Several hundred students yelling "overthrow President Roh Tae-Woo" clashed with riot police outside the main gate of Hanyang University in eastern Seoul after police refused to allow students from other schools to enter.

About 1,000 riot police ringed Hanyang for about four hours, guarding alleys and roads around the school. All students were stopped for identification and only those with Hanyang identi-



Roh Tae-Woo

fication cards were allowed to enter.

Angry students tore down some of the brick wall around the campus and dug up a cement roadway, using the debris to hurl at police. Police retaliated with barrages of tear gas. Shops in the area closed and traffic on the main street in front of the campus was stopped.

Bus hijacker charged in Canadian court

OTTAWA (Agencies) — A Lebanese immigrant was charged Saturday with taking hostages after an eight-hour bus hijacking that ended without injury on the lawn in front of the Canadian parliament building.

Charles Jean Yacoub, 32, was ordered held in custody pending another hearing Monday. He was charged with hostage-taking, unlawful confinement, using a firearm and illegal possession of a firearm.

The most serious charge, hostage-taking, carries a maximum penalty of life in prison.

Police said Yacoub emigrated to Canada from Lebanon in 1976. Eight of the passengers who were aboard the Greyhound bus when it was hijacked in Montreal Friday were meanwhile flown at the bus company's expense to New York, their original destination, the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) said.

The driver was from Montreal and a ninth passenger had been released when the hijacking began.

Police said there were six Canadians, including Yacoub and the driver, two people from France, one from Switzerland, one Israeli and one American aboard the bus.

The hijacker released hostages one at a time during Friday afternoon with notes calling for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. But police said the front for the Liberation of Christian Lebanon, to which he claimed to belong, apparently did not exist.

The hijacking ended peacefully — on the lawn directly under Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's office — when the hijacker surrendered and released the last five hostages.

Embarrassed police are investigating how they lost track of the bus.

Tiny Nepal embroiled in major row with giant neighbour

By Bill Tarrant
Reuters

KATHMANDU — Nepal has closed schools and rationed fuel after India virtually shut down trade with the landlocked Himalayan kingdom and triggered anti-government protests.

Both countries appear to have dug in their heels for a long fight over terms for renewing treaties governing trade between them and transit rights through India for Nepal's imports from third countries, diplomats and residents said.

Behind the row is Nepal's insistence on deciding its own foreign policy and India's alarm at a declining share of Nepalese imports.

Students seized on the dispute to protest at King Birendra's government. Last week, the government shut down the

state university.

Several thousand students marched into the capital's main square dominated at one end by the royal palace. At least 26 people were hurt when police used tear-gas and riot sticks to break up the protest.

Birendra is rarely criticised in public and is regarded as an incarnation of Vishnu in this mountainous kingdom where Hinduism is the state religion. "It is significant that the demonstrators did not get support from the general public, and there was no sympathy protests in other parts of Nepal," one Western diplomat said.

"It built up and disappeared like a fog blown away by a morning wind," another diplomat said.

Authorities have banned further demonstrations and mass meetings in the capital and declared a two-week holiday for Kathmandu's primary and

secondary schools.

The official daily, the Rising Nepal, said Saturday India had clamped a trade blockade on the border and no Indian goods had come into Nepal since March 19.

India says it is still supplying medicines and emergency goods through the two border crossing points that remain open.

Nepal shares three borders with India and one with Tibet and China. New Delhi has viewed with alarm Nepal's warming ties with China.

India was particularly upset when Nepal bought anti-aircraft guns and army trucks from China last June, diplomats said.

"Nepalis say that India's trade dispute is a facade and that what they're really upset about is the China relationship," a Western diplomat said.

The incident showed how foreign policy issues are reflected in domestic politics, diplomats and Nepalis said.

Political parties have been banned for years but they still hold informal meetings. The Nepali Congress Party took its inspiration from the Indian Congress Party and is generally pro-India. A Marxist Party leans to Peking.

Rishikesh Shah, a former foreign minister and now a leading dissident, said the Communists, part of a coalition government in the 1950s, had gained strength in recent years.

Shah said the government has not tried to whip up anti-India feeling as in past disputes with New Delhi to keep a lid on domestic dissent.

"Everybody is saying give us greater democracy or go stew in your own juice," he said. Nepal is also worried the fuss

with India may cause a loss of tourist dollar, the leading source of foreign exchange, just when the economy of one of the world's 10 poorest countries was on the mend.

Tour operators say the government has made special fuel allowances for the tourism industry. The most visible effect of the trade fight is the lack of cars on the road and long lines for cooking oil and rice.

Bangladesh said Saturday it could send Nepal 1,000 tonnes of diesel oil, 1,000 tonnes of kerosene and 4,000 tonnes of sugar as emergency supplies, but did not say how the goods would be transported.

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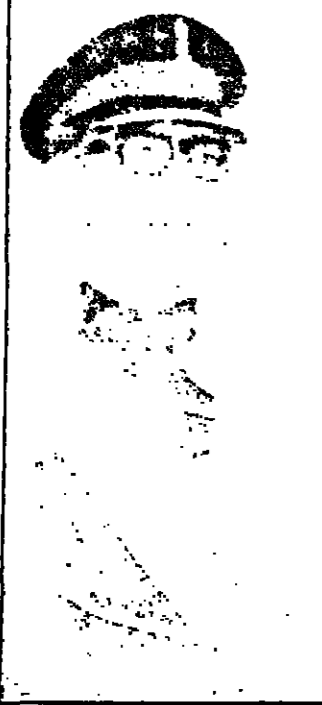
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Global weather

(major world cities)

	MIN.	MAX.	Weather
AMSTERDAM	08	43	13 55 Clear
ATHENS	11	52	26 79 Clear
BAHRA	18	84	24 75 Clear
BANGKOK	25	79	37 93 Clear
Buenos Aires	19	66	28 82 Rain
CAIRO	22	72	32 80 Clear
CHICAGO	01	34	08 48 Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	08	47	12 54 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	02	38	12 54 Clear
GENEVA	07	45	14 57 Clear
HONG KONG	19	66	20 80 Cloudy
ISTANBUL	10	50	22 72 Clear
LONDON	06	43	15 59 Clear
LOS ANGELES	16	65	33 92 Cloudy
MADRID	05	41	16 81 Rain
MECCA	22	72	36 97 Cloudy
MIAMI	19	68	24 76 Clear
MONTREAL	03	27	05 41 Cloudy
MOSCOW	03	37	27 50 Clear
NEW DELHI	20	68	37 90 Cloudy
NEW YORK	04	39	13 56 Cloudy
PARIS	05	41	15 55 Clear
ROME	06	43	21 70 Clear
TOKYO	12	55	23 73 Clear
VIENNA	07	45	18 64 Cloudy



King Birendra